



VOLUME II.

San Francisco, Saturday, January 10, 1874.

NUMBER 2.

## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—BY THE—  
NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.  
OFFICE...No. 409 WASHINGTON STREET.  
All Communications must be Addressed to  
the Business Manager.

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One copy, one year, \$3 00  
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## SONG.

BY W. F. M.

Ho! light limbed mountaineer,  
Ho! burgher of the town,  
Arise with sword and spear,  
Nor fear a tyrant's frown;  
But speed ye forth,  
And lead ye forth.  
Your couriers to the field—  
Nor fail ye then,  
Nor quail ye then,  
Die, die but never yield.  
You say your hearts are true,  
As the manly hearts of old,  
Who with panting ardor flew  
To the muster of the bold;  
Why sleep ye then,  
Why weep ye then,  
Oh ye of little faith?  
Why move ye not,  
Why prove ye not,  
How slaves can laugh at death?  
Whence is the strength of waves?  
In unity alone—  
Their might is seen in caves,  
They write their power on stone;  
Awake ye then,  
And take ye then,  
A lesson from the sea.  
And leap ye then,  
And sweep ye then,  
And be for ever free.  
The zephyr's breath is sweet  
To maiden in her bower,  
But when the zephyr's meet  
The storm-wind has power—  
So meet ye then,  
So greet ye then,  
Like stealthy air in June;  
So sigh ye then,  
And sigh ye then,  
A tempest will burst soon.  
Venus Mount, for years  
Will treasure up its ire,  
But when its hour appears,  
It bursts in ruin dire—  
So heap ye then,  
So keep ye then,  
The scathing coils of wrong,  
Then haste ye forth,  
And cast ye forth  
Your vengeance on the strong.

A WHISKY MATCH.—The "Glasgow Citizen" publishes particulars of a disgusting contest which lately took place at Gateshead, in the shape of a drinking match. M'Fee had engaged to drink against M'Pherson, and the two entered a public house together, and calling for whisky, swallowed a couple of glasses each to begin with. This was mere preparation for the "match," which was now entered upon in a formal manner, the special object being "to see who could soonest 'smash' the other." A barmaid, bottle in hand, filled the glasses as they were emptied, and in a short time—within ten minutes—both men had consumed nine and a half glasses of undiluted whisky. After nine glasses and a half, M'Pherson became insensible, and was carried off to the hospital. M'Fee, nearly unconscious, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a constable, who, however, treated him mercifully and laid him before the stationhouse fire. The next morning proceedings were taken, not against the drunken duellists, but against the publican who had allowed and enabled them to commit their all but suicidal freak. It was held that a breach of the law had been committed in supplying intoxicated men with liquor, and a fine of £10 was imposed.

A Virginia husband opened his wife's letters to see who was writing to her, and he was sent to prison for ten years.

By a rigorous enforcement of the liquor law, Boston has managed to reduce the number of its bar-rooms, to a little over 2000.

Speaker Blaine expresses the opinion that the tax on tea, coffee, or incomes will not be re- stored.

## IRISH NEWS.

At the Stewarstown Petty Sessions, held on the 3d of December, Mr. Moore, Crown Solicitor, stated that the Attorney-General declined to comply with the request of the magistrates that the prosecution for the alleged unlawful assembly at Conisland, should be allowed to drop. The further hearing of the case was fixed for the 18th inst.

The case of Cardinal Cullen the Attorney-General came up before the Rolls Court, Dublin, on the 26th of November, on further consideration to carry out the trusts of the will of the late Charles Egan, of High st., Dublin, whose assets amounted to about £140,000, in addition to certain real estates worth £1,400 per annum. The Master of the Rolls made an order confirming the Chief Clerk's certificate and the accounts of the trustees, and he also directed that the income of the residuary personal estate should be henceforth paid over to the thirteen charitable institutions mentioned in the will, so long as these institutions carried out the same objects as they had at time of the execution of the testamentary document.

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—Captain Nolan has been prosecuting his canvass in Gort and its neighborhood.

A stabbing case, which excited just indignation in Dublin, has been disposed of at the Commission Court. The Greek sailors (four in number), who "knifed" a man named Connolly some weeks ago, were convicted on Tuesday December 9th and the principal murderer, Filippo Ciacciarini, was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. The other three were sent to prison for twelve months in one case, and nine months in the other two. We owe the introduction of the knife, as the arbiter of quarrels, to foreign sailors, but we are inclined to think that the severe sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude will be a warning to seafaring strangers.

MR. BLINNEHASSSETT, M.P., who succeeded in gaining a majority of votes in Kerry after a hard contest, paid a visit to Listowel, and spoke there recently to a large meeting of his constituents. He would not abandon his post until the great work they had given him was accomplished, and until he was returned as a representative in the Irish Parliament. He regretted the continued imprisonment of the political prisoners, and would warmly advocate the establishment of a peasant proprietors' league. The agricultural laborers should, he thought, be provided with better dwellings, but he expects little good from the English Parliament. He pointed out that the popular franchise of the English Reform Act had not been extended to Ireland. He concluded with a reference to the question of Home Rule, and pronounced Mr. Disraeli's description of the Home Rule Conference in Dublin a mendacious and a malicious libel. Mr. Blinnehasssett is the only M.P. who has addressed his constituents since the Home Rule Conference.

A petition was presented, recently to the Court of Common Pleas against the return of Mr. Cleary, as Mayor of Limerick, by Mr. Cregan. It will be tried, probably before the Court of Common Pleas early in the ensuing term.

## INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND.

A general meeting of the above association took place on Wednesday evening December 10th in the Museum Buildings, Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Robert Manning, C.E., occupied the chair. Mr. William G. Stripes gave an interesting description of the syphons at the Wexford South Reclamation. In the absence of Mr. Cotton, the president of the institution, who was indisposed, his paper on the discharge of tidal sluices, was read by Mr. B. B. Stoney.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, John J. Redmond, Assistant Surgeon, Waterford Artillery, passed his final examination in this college very successfully.

## THE HOME RULE LEAGUE

met in Rotundo Dublin on Wednesday Dec. 18, presence of a very large attendance. Several names were united to the League by formal resolution, after which the Rev. Professor Galbraith moved "that a committee be formed to prepare a report preparatory to winding up the affairs of the association in consequence of the formation of the 'League.'" and made a speech so full of humor and sly sarcasm that he kept the meeting in continuous laughter. Professor Galbraith's address on the occasion was a very effective one.

## TENANT-FARMERS AND THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The tenant farmers in the country are most properly, making every preparation for the coming election. In Cork, the farmers are making serious and timely preparations to "run" one of their own class at the coming general elections. In the North, we are told by the "Derry Standard," an equally pronounced spirit is showing itself among the sturdy agriculturists. The "Standard" also prints over the signature of "Tenant Right," a letter to the tenant farmers of the county of Derry, in which the writer calls on the farmers to return men who will support the present Land Act and the cause of the occupier, and not gentlemen who "serve their party" faithfully voting steadily with them in every division, but whose votes are always disapproved of by the great majority of their constituents.—Freeman.

## MR. O'DONOGHUE AND THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The London correspondent of the "Irish Times" states that the secretaryship of the Board of Trade still remains vacant by the transfer to the Treasury, as Parliamentary Secretary and Chief Whip, of Mr. Arthur Peel. For this appointment, it was some weeks ago intimated that the Premier intended selecting O'Donoghue, but circumstances which need not again be particularized, stayed the Ministerial hand. The report, however, is again received that Traless' representative is to have the post, Mr. Gladstone being assured that at any election—general or special, immediate or deferred—his protegee can command an absolute majority of his constituents, Home Rule or Catholic clergy influence notwithstanding.

The Lord Chancellor has, on the recommendation of Lord Fernoy, Lord Lieutenant of the County, appointed Robert Warren Esq., D. L., of Wyvern, Killiney, county Dublin, to be a Justice of the Peace for the county Cork.

At the recent examination in Queen's College, Cork, the following were awarded scholarships: Henry Thynne, M. A., senior scholarship in law; Daniel Croly, B. A., senior scholarship in mental and social sciences; Henry Beattie, B. A., third year scholarship in law.

Eight young men named, respectively, Patrick Lennon, Frank Cane, Thomas Minnah, John McManus, Patrick McManus, Frank Jordan, John Evers, and William Jordan, were lodged in the county jail of Longford on the 11th of December, bail being refused, charged under the following circumstances:—The Hon. Harman King-Harman sent an engineer, Mr. William Evers, to take a map and survey the townland of Fardomn, near Ballinamuck, on the 8th of December. Mr. Evers attended to his business, without interruption, during the entire day, but in the night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he states a party of twelve armed men came to his lodgings and promptly ordered him to desist from further operations in his calling, and to clear away out of that part with all possible speed. They then took away all his maps, &c., and, on their departure, fired several shots in the air, but never offered the slightest harm to Mr. Evers. The police at Ballinamuck immediately reported the matter in Longford, and the consequence was that these young men were brought into Longford, under a strong escort of the constabulary.

## THE BELFAST BANK ROBBERIES.

In consequence of information received by the constabulary authorities in Belfast, Detective-officer William Crawford proceeded to Cookstown recently, accompanied by Alexander Johns, Esq., J. P., one of the directors of the Belfast Bank, and arrested Mr. H. W. Rogers, manager of the Cookstown branch of the bank, who is said to be implicated with Mr. W. H. Smith in the recent extensive embezzlement. The house in which he had secreted himself was known to the friends of the accused, and they had advised him to give himself up. He consented to do so, but only to one of the detectives. On Mr. Johns' arrival in the town he was taken to the house where Mr. Rogers was. Mr. Rogers quietly surrendered, and was taken to Dungannon, and from thence was conveyed by the night mail to Belfast and lodged in the Police Office. £368 was found in his possession. He will be brought before the magistrates to-day.

## THE IRISH FISHERIES.

A special meeting of the Conservators of Fisheries for the Waterford district was held on Thursday December 11th to consider the petition adopted by the Drogheda Commissioners, praying for a repeal of certain clauses in the Fishing Act relating to the use of bag and stake nets in salmon fishing. The principal alteration contemplated was to restrict the use of such nets to the first two days of each week during the season; to prohibit their use within ten statute miles measured in a direct line from the mouth of every river frequented by salmon; Mr. J. L. Conn, chairman, said that the questions before them were of great importance, and as the meeting was very small, he would suggest that a discussion on it should be adjourned until their next meeting. Mr. A. O'Neill protested against any action being taken, and suggested that the subject should not be entertained. It was a one-sided attack on vested rights, and had a tendency to confiscation. Mr. Doran thought that the proposed alteration would greatly benefit the preservation of salmon. The question was adjourned until next meeting.

## Foreign News.

## THE SPANISH IN CUBA FAVOR A MONARCHY.

A special from Havana says the news of the overthrow of the Castelar ministry was favorably received. The Casino Espanol was jubilant. The volunteers favor a monarchy. The Royal Spanish Coat of Arms has again been placed on the palace of the Captain-General.

A Times special from Key West says the Alaska arrived there from Gibraltar. Admiral Case has ordered all vessels to be in readiness to sail at any moment. Monarchical emblems have been restored all over Havana since the receipt of the news of Castelar's overthrow. There are rumors of a collision between the factions in that city.

## CASTELAR PROTESTS.

Castelar, in a letter addressed to the country,

says he must protest with all energy against the "coup d'etat." He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and my conscience and honor refuse to accept a situation created by bayonets. Several members of the majority who voted against Castelar now approve the stand he has taken. The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

## THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Ambassadors of the Spanish Government at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned their positions and their successors are at once to be appointed. The Captain General of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico have been removed by order of the Government.

An assault by the Government troops upon the Intransigentes occupying Cartagena is imminent.

The Government has addressed a note to all other Powers asking them to countenance the Provisional Government of Spain.

The revolutionary feeling has broken out among the troops at Barcelona, and the municipal officers are unable to exercise their authority. Serious conflicts are feared.

## THE SPANISH ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

A Madrid dispatch to the "Standard" reports that 200 persons were killed and wounded in the disturbances at Zaragoza and Valladolid. The Government intends to add soon 100,000 men to the reserve.

According to "Gallignani's Messenger," Bismarck has just met with a check. He has undertaken to obtain the adoption by foreign Powers of German as the language of negotiations—the French being that previously used invariably. He had not hitherto endeavored to impose it officially, but had confined himself to semi-official propositions by his agents. He has just himself commenced the struggle. He sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who replied in Russian. As the Emperor William's Prime Minister does not understand that language, he had to send for a translator; and the Opposition journals of Berlin state that he was much irritated at the result of his experiment.

## PACIFIC COAST.

On New Year's night, W. A. Dougherty, confined in the Mariposa County Jail, "with malice aforethought and premeditation," and by the aid of a common tallow candle, burned an opening through the jail and left for parts unknown.

The coast between San Francisco and San Diego was sounded on the run down of the "Tuscarora," to determine the continental outline. The deepest sounding showed two thousand fathoms at a distance of fifty miles from the coast.

Two life members of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society—Mrs. Sarah L. Knox of San Jose and Mrs. B. F. Watkins of Santa Clara—attended the annual meeting on the 1st inst., and took a hand in the proceedings, voting and offering motions, just like the male members.

Chung We, convicted of murder in the second degree in Sacramento, was sentenced on Monday to imprisonment for life.

PALMARE NARROW-GUAGE RAILROAD.—Notwithstanding the severe cold weather, the work on the Eureka and Palmaré Narrow-guage Railroad is progressing rapidly. They have the grading completed about ten miles out, and are pushing it forward with a force of about 175 men. The bridge across the Humboldt is nearly completed, and they will commence laying ties and rails as soon as the weather moderates. One engine has already arrived.

John Baker, who murdered and robbed Geo. Cline, the mail carrier from Redding to Burgoville, last week, arrived in Shasta on the 7th inst., under a strong guard, and was immediately lodged in jail. After being strung up five times near where he committed the crime, he confessed his guilt, and under a promise of the parties who had him in hand that they would take him to Shasta and give him a trial he said he would show where he had hid the money; which he did. The money was found buried near his father's house. Baker stated that he rode about a mile with his victim, and being left-handed drew his pistol unobserved by Cline, shooting him in the right side, when Cline fell to the ground from his horse. Baker then dismounted and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Baker is a young man, about twenty-five years of age. Public sentiment is strongly against his being brought to Shasta for trial; that he should have been hanged on the spot.

The Arizona "Miner" says that men women and children are being murdered in honor by Indians from the American reservation. The Indians are armed with breech-loading rifles, given them by the Peace Commissioners and by privileged traders who have influence enough with the Department of the Interior to be allowed to traffic in firearms.

The farmers at the head of the Napa valley have suffered from the depredations of a raven-cinnamon bear. He was charged with having killed seventy-five sheep, two hogs, a colt, several calves and other small fry, and a reward of one hundred dollars for his death having been offered, two hunters watched for, and succeeded in killing him with a grand charge of sixteen bullets and several smaller ones. The carcass weighed over seven hundred pounds, bullets included.

## EASTERN NEWS.

## THAT UNFORTUNATE SPANISH STEAMER.

The Spanish ironclad Arapiles was towed out of her dock by two tugs, on the morning of the 2d, to the great joy of the Spanish crew. While being towed to the east side of the Navy Yard, to take her guns on shore, and when within twenty yards of shore, she stuck fast in the mud, and is likely to remain there some time. The joy of the captain and crew, when this state of affairs became known, turned to disgust, and say it is another device to prevent their departure.

## THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMISSION.

An appropriation by Congress of nearly two millions of dollars in gold will be required in satisfaction of claims allowed by the late United States and British Commission.

## A MAIL THIEF.

Peter Habel, aged 22, the letter-box thief, who was captured last Monday in New York for opening letters and stealing their contents, on Third avenue, has confessed to stealing over 1,000 letters from Chicago boxes, a large number from St. Louis, and fifty from Buffalo. He has been operating in Chicago and St. Louis for the past two years. He was formerly a letter carrier in Chicago.

## CONDITION OF THE "VIRGINIA" PRISONERS.

The "Virginians" sufferers left at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in New York, have, it is reported, been informed that the Junta would cease to supply them at the close of this week. The American people have all been cared for and sent to their homes. Several Jamaicans and the Englishmen have been cared for by the British Consul there, and will be sent to their homes at the earliest opportunity. The remainder of the survivors, however, have been mainly dependent on the Junta. They are miserably off for underclothing and boots, and not prepared for the winter season. They have been boarded by the Junta at a French restaurant on Green street, at \$4 a week. The Times says that the statement that they had been entertained at Trugillo's, is incorrect. They have received little or no kindness from Cuban residents here, and regret they did not remain in the Junata instead of coming to New York. The Junta yesterday informed them that the funds for their support were exhausted.

Somebody has defaced and chipped the marble fence in front of the residence of A. T. Stewart, of New York, and that gentleman has complained of the police officer on that beat.

At his lecture in Washington, Nast executed a cartoon of General Butler drawing his back pay, and a tailor of that city secured the picture for exhibition in his show window.

## KERRY CATTLE FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Thomas P. Ramsdell, of Newburgh, N. Y., has recently made a valuable contribution to the Department of Parks, consisting of a pair of Kerry cattle, imported by him from Ireland. The bull "Paddy" and the cow "Kathleen" are respectively four and five years of age, and are, no doubt, the smallest pair of cattle of their age in America.

The collection of birds has also been enriched by the addition of a pair of wild turkeys caught upon the farm of Mr. Underhill, at Chancelorsville, Va. The larger of these turkeys weighs thirty-one pounds.

## LANDS TO BE RESTORED FROM THE RAILROAD.

A bill will be introduced in the House at Washington, next Monday, to restore to the public domains lands reserved from entry for Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. It is shown that the company has forfeited its right to the land grant, and it is asserted that no efforts appear to be made towards a compliance with the law. The restoration of its lands will open up for settlers several million acres of agricultural lands.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Post Office General has received a report from a special agent sent to Cuba to inspect the Postal Savings Bank system. The report shows the system to be successful. The House Committee on Banking and Currency have decided to consider the Postal Bank system, at an early day.

## ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION SPOKEN OF.

It is said that before Congress adjourns an appropriation will be asked for fitting out another expedition to the North Pole. Captain Greene, who commanded the Junata when in search of the Polar, is spoken of as commander of this expedition.

## THE MIRANDA GRANT BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

A dispatch dated Washington January 7 says the United States Supreme Court having confirmed the decision of the Circuit Court upholding the validity of the Miranda grant, its mandate to that effect was sent to California to-day, and the deed executed by Valentine conveying all his right and title to the United States in trust for the settlers, was delivered to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 7th inst. This action perfects the settlers' title to all lands covered by the grant, including the town of Petaluma, and further unbusiness in the matter.

Mr. Creswell states officially that the increased subsidy of half a million to the China line, for double service, will not be needed, owing to the inability of the company to comply with the law granting increased subsidy.



## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 10, 1874.

## A MINISTERING ANGEL.

BY T. M.

CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

Crowned with a crown richer than earth bestows—  
A noble heart throwing coronet in shade!  
Remember still poor Erin's mighty woes,  
Or pouring balm on wounds those woes have made.  
Long shall that balm shed magic where it falls;  
In its descent the mourner's tears are dried—  
Now bringing to the dreary prison walls  
Each gladsome glory of the Christmas tide!

Q uenlike! The benediction of the love  
U nto the desolate heart gives peace and light—  
E ach word—a message from the Throne above—  
E ach deed—a sun-gleam on the captive's night!  
N e'er rose to Heaven a wounded Nation's prayer  
S o proudly fond—so fraught with ecstasy—  
B y matron old—strong man—and maiden fair,  
E'en as the prayer our Erin breathes for thee!  
R eceive that benison from hearts bowed down:  
R ejoice! Still "forward" by thy name's renown,  
Y es, WOMAN'S HEART BENEATH THE DUCAL CROWN.\*

\*See the Queensberry crest and motto.  
—From the Dublin Irishman.

## UNCONQUERED IRELAND.

BY PETER O'BRIEN.

Of all the nations in the train  
Of lands beyond the sea,  
There's none can bear so fair a name,  
My native land, as thee.  
There's none so braved the tempest-shock  
Of tyranny and wrong;  
And proudly smiled on axe and block  
And scaffold's bloody throng.  
The sluggish Saxon bent beneath  
The haughty Norman's yoke,  
And, while the sword slept in the sheath,  
He trembled at its stroke!  
The Scotchman made disgraceful truce,  
Threw by his sire's claymore,  
Forgot his Wallace and his Bruce,  
And English livery wore.  
But never, land of mine, have you,  
Through centuries of woes,  
To faith or freedom been untrue,  
Nor bowed to your foes.  
Englewood, N. Y.

## The Reputed Site of Babel.

The Rev. G. Gordon thus describes the reputed site of the Tower of Babel:

A high mound is surmounted by a ruined and unfinished tower of brick, the summit of which is 225 feet above the plain. An examination of the mound shows that it is composed of the same elements as the mounds of Babylon—masses of brick and rubbish, interspersed with broken pottery. These bricks are all of them inscribed on one side with cuneiform characters. The cuneiform is the ancient Assyrian, and is supposed to be the oldest written language in the world. One side, where excavations have been made, you may see walls of brick ascending tier above tier with masterly ambition. On another, all its convulsion and disturbance—huge masses of brick work, rent and overturned, yet so solid in their ruin that it is easier to pulverize the brick than to separate it from the mortar. One of those blocks has rolled bodily to the foot of the mound. Others are vitrified or fused by a process which can be none other than electricity by fire. The sides of the mound are pierced with holes and strewn with bones, which plainly indicate the lairs of wild beasts. The view from the summit at sunrise is distant and varied. The broad sheets of the Euphrates winds for many a mile, till lost in the distance in a "sea like" plain. It is difficult to resist the conviction that Birs Nimrod is the Tower of Babel, the oldest ruin in the world. There are those who (like Mr. Rich) believe it to be the Tower of Babel, and regard it as part of the ruin of Babylon; but I prefer to hold the older tradition. And surely it is when standing on ground like this that the language of Scripture acquires a vividness and reality which rewards the toils of patient investigation, and makes the privations of travel forgotten; and a voice seems to breathe from the vestige of the prophets, beside the mighty rivers which is daily more felt and heard, rebuking the sneer of the scoffer and the skeptic.

## VARIETIES.

A student at a veterinary college being asked, "If a broken winded horse were brought to you for treatment what would you advise?" promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible."

A Texas town was recently visited by a clergyman for the first time in its history, and the inhabitants wishing to do the handsome thing by him, offered to get up a horse race for his entertainment.

"Sarah," said a young man the other day, "why don't you wear earrings?" "Because I haven't had my ears pierced,"—"I will bore them for you."—"Thank you—you have done that enough."

An aristocratic New Yorker, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply:—"Certainly; which would you prefer, the housemaid or the cook?"

A funeral was recently postponed in Baltimore because the carriage was all at the racetrack. The Baltimoreans consider life itself a racecourse, and that the dead should not be buried until the heat of the day is over.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.—A recent Parliamentary paper gives the exact statistics of the standing army of England for home service for each year since 1800. For the present year the returns are Cavalry, 13,051; Artillery, 19,205; Engineers, 3646; Infantry, 62,817—total, 98,719. Only at five times during the century has this aggregate been exceeded. The largest force was that of the year 1810, when the total was 112,518; and the smallest was 42,915 men in the year 1831. The present figures, it is conceded, have been brought about by the German war. There are two parties on the subject in England those who maintain that the home forces are excessive, and those who declare that, considering the expenses of the maintenance, the numbers are small. Both admit that in case of a German invasion there would be no hope of resistance, except from the fleet.

A Chicago theater-goer was kicked out doors for laughing over a fainting scene, and he wants \$15,000 for the same.

## An Uninhabited Island.

During the fifth and two following centuries, it was the custom of the teachers of Christianity in this country to erect their monasteries upon islands, or in places not very easy of access. St. Patrick, notwithstanding the length of his ministry, and energy with which he fulfilled his missions, could not wholly crush paganism, and indeed, a very little reading will suffice to convince the student of Irish ecclesiastical history, that even so late as the sixth and seventh centuries, many districts of our Island had only partially abandoned the teaching, such as it was, of the Druidical priesthood. A glance at the history of the earlier ages of the Irish Church will explain the necessity felt by the "pioneers of Christianity" to see the comparative security of an insular position for the modest establishments. There is scarcely an island or islet on the coast of Ireland, that does not to this day contain the ruins of one or more ecclesiastical edifices, and in instances where no walls are to be found, tradition will generally point to the site of an ancient cell, and to the well which supplied water for the baptism of people, who lived and died, perhaps upwards, of thirteen hundred years ago.

On the islands of our eastern coast only the walls of the church are usually found, the domestic buildings having generally decayed, owing to the perishable nature of the materials of which they were composed, viz., wood, clay, and straw. On the Western coast, where wood must have always been very scarce, and stone most abundant, the case is different; as in connection with the church we often find the very houses in which the old saints resided remaining in a greater or less state of preservation. Many of our Dublin readers who may wish, with little trouble, to examine some of the oldest churches in Ireland, will be glad to hear that the Islands of Skerries, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey, contain, very interesting and characteristic examples—but in each of these instances the walls of the church alone remain.

As the brisk, pure air of the Atlantic is proverbially hunger-exciting, and as we had no wish to emulate the austerity of the old recluses, and, moreover, as navigation on the Galway coast is at all times uncertain, one of our cares was to procure a basket of provisions, which might last at least for a couple of days. We were offered a fine salmon, a commodity generally sold at that time through Connemara, at from 2d. to 3d. per pound, but as we had for some time been literally living on that kind of fishes, we thought a couple of brace of cold roast ducks more to our purpose. With these, some bread and a bottle of port, we were prepared for any achievement. O what a walk that was from Clifden to Streamstown! The little village where our boat lay. The "Twelve Pins," or more correctly "Bins," rose behind us in all their sterile majesty. These mountains are composed of rock, bleached by the storms and sunshine of every age since the creation. They rise almost perpendicularly from the plain, and where their wooded base is hidden by an elevation, the bare, sharp outline which they present forms one of the most striking scenes in the Irish Highlands. There is generally no monotony of tint, gray, pure, white, and gold of a thousand different shades, indicate rock, lichen, or the scanty herbage, which fringes the more sheltered sides of some of the peaks. But where the shadow of a cloud falls, all is gray and gloom. There were no trees to be seen, and we were just wondering whether the country had been always so bare, or whether, during ancient wars, the district had been "improved," as a Yankee would say, when the gillie called attention to our boatmen, who were waiting at the brink of a small bay which had just opened to view. At the time we write of, nearly every family of this district rejoiced in the name of King, its clumsy translation of the old clan surname, Maconroe. Individuals were distinguished by some soubriquet, in allusion to their calling, peculiarity, or personal appearance. O'Donovan was soon in earnest chat with our hardy fishermen. It was some little pecuniary arrangement which required completing, for as soon as the Macs discovered that we were "sappers," (not spongers) it struck them that they might possibly improve their bargain with the government men.

However, the sails were soon hoisted, and as there was little wind and a narrow channel, oars were put into requisition. The bay cleared, the oars were shipped, and we sped under all sail the hooker could carry, but our progress was slow against wind and tide. Some long fishing lines, bated with a slice of raw potato, were trailed in the boats wake at first with little success, as for half an hour or so our only capture had been one huge red gurnet. Perhaps it was that the fishes, though Irish fishes, did not like the national esculent, for no sooner had we baited with a slice cut from the side of the first haul than the lines were kept going as fast as we could unhook. The ocean seemed literally to teem with fish. They followed in scores, to the very surface of the water, such of their tribe as was brought there against their will. In all we took many dozens, and a few almost palpitating with life, were split, and after being washed in the sea water, griddled upon a fire of turf, lighted in the hold of the boat upon the stones used for ballast. Those very ancient knives and forks—the fingers—conveyed such dainty morsels to our already hungry lips, that should any city epicure doubt of the excellence of our repast, all we have to say is, to go the west, catch your dinner, and eat it as we did, with new potatoes boiled in the Atlantic water.

The first view of Ardara is far from inviting. It appears like a huge derelict island

floating by enchantment. There is no sign of vegetation. Its sides, which are in many places perpendicular or overhanging have, at certain points, an elevation of several hundred feet. At one place only it is usually possible to land, and then after a long continuance of settled weather. So seldom is the island visited, that the birds, which at certain seasons collect here in millions, appear in some degree to have lost their instinctive dread of man. As our boat neared the landing-place it scarcely disturbed a fleet of puffins, who waited till we had approached within almost an oar's range, when they lazily dived. At length we almost touched the rock, and timing his leap to the swell of the wave, one of the crew springs on a shelving ledge, carrying in his hand a light strong line, attached to the bow of the boat. By means of oars our craft is kept from driving against the rock, while the man on shore, laying stress on the rope, guides her head with great precision to a spot most suitable for our attempt at landing.

[To be Continued.]

A pound of ostrich feathers is valued at \$250.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

## OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco.

BY THE

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC on IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comment.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality as of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be strictly neutral in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performance rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front-rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

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ALL OF MY OWN



## Legend of Aileen a-Roon.

(Concluded from our last).

Two hours of the night ran on, and still no signal of the lover's arrival was heard under the window of the unhappy Aileen. Again and again did she send her aged nurse to the private postern by which they expected to receive Carol, and of which the attendant had taken care to secure the key. Anxiously about her own fate was now mingled, in the mind of Aileen, with fear for the safety of her lover on a night so dark and stormy. She prayed for the appearance of the moon, with a fervor only to be conceived in such a case as hers. At length, she was conscious of a light breaking slowly into her apartment. She started up, and rushed to the casement, only to sink back in deeper distress than ever, for it was the light of dawn.

But for the prayers and entreaties, the despairing Aileen would have left the castle, and sought, in the tender mercies of the storm, that refuge and relief which seemed denied to her from all other sources. The anxious and attached nurse, however, poured out assurances that Carol would never desert her, but would yet find means to save her from the fate she dreaded; and the heart of the maiden derived some little encouragement from these assertions.

The day was spent by Aileen in mingled agonies of fear and hope. She kept her chamber under the plea of preparation for the ceremony, but all the preparation requisite was made, not by her, but by her attendants. The evening came, with a speed which appeared to her unnaturally great; and the castle was filled with the kin of the Kavanaghs; prepared to hold joyous festival.

Aileen, though sick to death at heart, was compelled to grace with her presence the reception of the visitors, to whom, notwithstanding the languor of her movement, she seemed the fairest of human beings.

Happily, the youth to whom she was immediately to be wedded was not one of ungente nature, and seconded her wish, which she was at length compelled to express, for leave to compose herself by a short retirement. She had passed to a corner of the hall for this purpose when, rising gently amid the other music, the sounds of a single harp arrested her ear.

The air it played was new to her, but of surpassing sweetness, and thrilled her very heart. She looked to the spot where the harp sat, and saw a figure with snowy hair, and bent seemingly with the load of many years. She drew nigh, as if attracted involuntarily, to the secluded place which the harp occupied, and heard him pour forth the following words, in unison with his music, and in tones so low that the crowd heard him not. But the ears of Aileen caught the sounds as fully as if they had been uttered by a thousand voices:

## THE HARPER'S SONG.

Here is thy home to be,

Aileen a-Roon.

Or wilt thou go with me,

Aileen a-Roon.

Far on the mountain side,

Wilt thou become my bride?

Or wilt thou here abide,

Aileen a-Roon?

Think of the happy hours,

Aileen a-Roon.

With us among the dowers,

Aileen a-Roon.

None whom you may see,

Ever can love like me—

None else would do for thee,

Aileen a-Roon.

Think of my breaking heart,

Aileen a-Roon.

Oh are we thus to part,

Aileen a-Roon?

Here then amid my foes,

Come I my life to close—

Welcome the grave's repose,

Aileen a-Roon.

Blow never fell on me,

Aileen a-Roon.

But was repaid with thee,

Aileen a-Roon.

Yet on thy kin my arm

Ne'er shall slight in harm—

Fatal but strong thy charm,

Aileen a-Roon.

Oh think how fond our love,

Aileen a-Roon.

All other loves above,

Aileen a-Roon.

Ne'er did the tribes of air,

Number a truer pair—

Oh meet I now despair,

Aileen a-Roon?

The agitated maiden knew that Carol was before her, and hope and terror contended so strongly in her breast, that she would have fallen to the ground, had not her nurse, who, having introduced the harper, had been watching the scene, passed quickly to her side and supported her. Aileen took advantage of the permission to retire, and retired by her father, and moved with her attendant from the apartment, only whispering tremulously in passing her lover, "Thine—thine only!"

By this time, however, her stay had been noticed, and some of the visitors were attracted towards the strange harper.

Carol broke out into a verse which seemed as a common harper's welcome to a bride, but which bore a different meaning to the ears of the retiring maiden herself.

Cead mille faile,

Aileen a-Roon,

Cead mille faile,

Aileen a-Roon,

Cead mille faile,

Aileen a-Roon.

When the harper had thus sung, "a hundred thousand welcomes to Aileen, the treasure of his heart," he was silent, and the attention of the company was soon directed from him. Seeing this, he rose slowly, and with a step of apparent age, left the hall.

In a few instants, knowing the castle well, he made his way to the apartments of Aileen, and had folded her in his arms.

"Aileen, beloved, 'I am come!'"

"Oh save me—save me!" was her reply.

"I will—I can!" he returned. "Horses wait

but a short way hence; and there too, is

Donogh More, and my brave brother, with

many a good arm besides, to guard and rescue

thee! They would have stormed the castle,

Aileen, before the betrothed of Carol O'Daly

should have been lost; but I would not shed

blood akin to thine! Come, thou shalt be saved

without blood! Come my beloved!"

In those days, when matches were seldom made upon the fair principle of mutual liking, an escape such as that proposed to Aileen by her lover was not so apt to shock the better feelings of a well-disposed maiden as it might now be.

Aileen fled with Carol O'Daly, and fled safely the Kavanaghs soon discovered their loss, and suspecting the truth, pursued the fugitives, but in vain.

A deadly feud was like to have followed, but Donogh More O'Daly, who was restored to peace with the ruling powers chiefly through the impression made by his brother at the

viceroy's court, gratefully defended the fugitives, in such a way as to show the father of Aileen the prudence of coming to terms.

A joyous event this was to the bride of Carol O'Daly, and not unimportant to the welfare long afterwards of their children and children's children.

The air which Carol O'Daly played in the castle of Kavanagh, and which had sprung up in his mind while musing sadly upon Aileen and journeying to her rescue, is known in Ireland by the name of Aileen a-Roon; and the words which he sung are also extant, though we shall not say that those given here contain any thing more than a partial glimpse of some of the ideas expressed in the original.

The incidents now related are familiar to this hour in Ireland, and the expression "Cead mille faile," first used by Carol O'Daly, has become a by-word among them.

Scotland has sometimes put in for Carol O'Daly's beautiful composition, which also bears the name of Robin Adair, but there can be no doubt entertained that its origin is Irish. Handel is said to have declared that he would rather be the author of Aileen a-Roon than of all the great works he had executed.

## One of the "Goulaahs" Insulting the Memory of Thomas Davis.

At a meeting of the Home Rule Conference held lately in Dublin, when the flunky resolution was debating.—

Resolved.—That in accordance with the ancient and constitutional rights of the Irish Nation, we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, "and composed of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland."

Mr. P. J. Dornan of Queenstown, made this brief and forcible appeal in opposition to it:

"No Irish House of Peers is in existence: why should we attempt to restore the body that deprived us of our liberty? You know the part the Irish lords had in betraying you. By the conduct of the hereditary peers our country has been deprived of its population. With-

in our own memory have not thousands and millions of people disappeared from our land and the hereditary lords of Ireland did not come forward to keep them in the country. I BELIEVE YOU SHOULD STAND UPON YOUR OWN DIGNITY. You have created an opinion against the lords of Ireland, because if they had it in their power you would cease to exist as a national assembly in the Rotundo. You had it before, and you ought not again have anything to do with an hereditary upper chamber in this country. If you must have a second chamber let it be the same as in Canada or Australia. We want local government. If we have that, whatever else is necessary we will find that in time it will regulate itself. I believe the first thing we should do is to secure Home Government for Ireland, and let the details of the Government be managed by the people of Ireland afterwards."

The "Irish World" in commenting on the matter says:—The average reader, possessing a fair knowledge of Irish history, would naturally look upon the foregoing argument as final. But there is no cause so hopeless that it cannot drum up recruits—no institution so radically bad that it cannot find a champion; and the Irish House of Lords found a defender in Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the "Nation" who asked—

Are we, or are we not to claim our ancient constitution, consisting of a House of Peers? or are we to consider ourselves, what Thomas Davis has declared we are not—a sand bank thrown up by the waves of yesterday, and not an ancient nation claiming its historic rights.

The "World" continues, this paragraph would seem to imply that Thomas Davis would have thought the Irish people a "sand bank, &c.," if they had not possessed an aristocracy; but it would be an insult to Davis's memory to imagine him capable of any such vile thought. His clear intellect and warm heart had full faith in the people.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention, in the following proposition, strikes at a fruitful source of public and private corruption:

"No corporation shall issue any stock except in consideration of money, labor, or property actually received by it equal to the par value of such stock; nor shall it issue any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness except for money, labor, or property actually received by it equal to the par value of such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness. All stock dividends and other fictitious increase of capital stock of any corporation shall be void."

"Who owns this house?" inquired one of the sanitary police of Detroit, as he entered a house in the sixth ward to serve a notice. The woman had a black eye, the man a bloody nose, and both were panting as if exhausted. "Who owns this house, I say?" demanded the blue coat. "A gent, on Lafayette street owns it?" replied the woman; but if you want to know who runs it, just sit down a few minutes until we have one more clinch to decide the question? A woman demanding her rights.

FIRST USES OF BUTTER.—The "Scientific American" states that butter was not in use before the Christian era. It was first used as a cosmetic for hair-dressing by women. For some centuries later it was used as burning oil; lamps and churches were lighted with it in France at so late a period as 1500. Since then it may be considered an article of food solely.

King Coffee, whom Great Britain is putting forth her might to crush, drinks at festivals from the skull of Sir Charles Mc Carthy, whose head was cut off in 1825, when the Ashantees whipped the English.

A large bird, measuring 6 feet from tip to tip of its wings, and standing 5 feet high, was wounded and captured alive by two hunters near Brookfield, Vt., lately, just as it was carrying off a sheep.

A Circuit Court in Illinois recently awarded \$100 damages to a young lady who was forcibly expelled from a high school for refusing to study one of the prescribed branches.

At a trial recently held in St. Louis, the prisoner at the bar, the lawyer who was defending him, the reporter, and the Judge, were all classmates in college.

The cow for which \$40,000 was recently paid by an English lord, was shipped from New York for Liverpool on the 1st inst.

## THE

## "Irish Nationalist."

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

## The Unity of All Irishmen,

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## IRISH DIRECTORY.

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Co. A, Montgomery Guards: Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster; drill in Armory Hall every Wednesday.

Co. B, Shields Guards: Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEler, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

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Co. H, MacMahon Guards: Captain, J. H. McMenamy; First Lieutenant, M. D. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independent); Captain, H. C. Balesman; First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Irish-American Hall every Tuesday.

Co. A, Legion of St. Patrick: Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles: Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Daven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sergeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sergeant, Thomas Flynn; drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragons: Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant; T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Third Lieutenant; drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall, Nicholas Kniss, President; P. A. Darcy, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P. S. Querin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T. Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at 10 o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien, Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

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Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J. Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington, R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; O. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson, President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManamy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; O. Farrell, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Riordan, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. O. Hassett, President; J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy, V. P.; B. O. Mooney, R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gillen, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McCloskey, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; E. Laughlin, T.

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Division No. 2—B. Ryan, P. R.; Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; R. J. Dowling, F. S.; M. Coffey, T.

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Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. O. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. O. Hall.

K. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. O. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Oub. I. O.—Meet every Monday at I. O. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. O. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, V. P.; J. McKee, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. O.—Meet every Wednesday at I. O. Hall. C. O. Maher, President; J. J. Caniff, Vice President; M. Cotter, Recording Secretary; J. M. P. Leon, Corresponding Secretary; O. J. Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J. Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

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St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St. Francis Church. Officers—M. J. McGrath, President; T. McInerney, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J. J. Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 10, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"  
JOHN MITCHELL, Oct. 26th, 1863.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals at once. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

## Irish Martyrdom.

Since the blessed martyr, St. Stephen, laid down his life, willingly and cheerfully, for the infant creed which his death did so much to propagate, there have been throughout the world endless martyrdoms, wherever, in fact, the convictions of a weaker party clashed with the superstitions or interests of a stronger. Men have suffered for their faith, and were ennobled in their suffering, whether truth or error had enlisted their attachment. They have suffered for their country, and here, indeed, was the noblest martyrdom of all, for error could never intrude. Long before the days of St. Stephen did the Roman poet write, with a chivalrous appreciation of a valor which in himself circumstances could never call forth—"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!" And this sentiment found an echo in many a generous and patriotic breast, and many a man has paid the penalty of his appreciation of this sentiment with his life, even in these latter days when civilization boasts that martyrdom is a thing of the past. A thing of the past—when refined and humane England perpetrated the execrable murders which we designate as the Manchester martyrdoms, so recently that it seems but the other day. Alas! the pages of Ireland's history are so stained with the blood of her judicially murdered patriots that we can scarcely turn a page without being shocked at their fate, and cheered and elevated by their dauntless bearing to the last. O'Connell was not right when he said that no political change is worth a drop of blood. It would be impossible to look for such a political change as we require without it, and surely none would grudge such a man as Emmet the imperishable crown that graces his memory, and few would consider it hardly earned, although it is a crown of martyrdom. We have in the memory of such men a glorious incentive for ourselves, and an endless reproach (if an additional one were required) for our enemies. There is a sublimity in the unflinching death of a patriot, whether he fall sword in hand "with his back to the field, and his face to the foe," or undergo the more painful ordeal of a judicial mockery and a felon's death. The dying utterances of such men come to us with the force of a voice from the other world, and to the eternal honor of Ireland be it spoken, not one of her martyrs have faltered in the dock or on the scaffold from the lofty patriotism and proud confidence which had animated their career. The sublime words of Robert Emmet, hurled in the teeth of a dictatorial yet silenced tribunal, are a fine exposition of the national creed of every true Irishman, and indicate the profundity of the confidence by which the doomed speaker was animated "When Ireland takes her place among the nations of the earth." There was no faltering there. He was leaving Ireland enslaved as he had found her. He was laying down his bright young life, some might imagine in vain. Death was before him and imminent, yet looking forward he saw not death. As to the first martyr, the heavens opened and showed him in a moment's ecstatic vision the realization of that faith for which he was laying down his life, so to our patriot hero the prophetic glories of his independent country glided even the horrors of death with brightness. With him there was no doubt to mar the consolation. He said not *ex*, but *in*, and the profundity of his faith enabled him to support himself like a brave man and a true patriot, even through the horrors of the closing scene. Can anyone, then, believe that this life was laid down in vain? Are the example and inspiration of his glorious ending of no account in the future of Ireland. The death of Robert Emmet forms at once the darkest and the brightest page of Irish history. We have every reason to be proud of our country. Her patriots have never failed in the hour of trial, and though one of the only nations who possess at the present day an intensely national character under foreign rule, she has never ceased the struggle. The unworthy position she now occupies among nations is due to the grasping influence of her neighbor, not to any fault of her own. While every people under heaven enjoy their national flag—while even the Chinese are citizens of a

free country—Ireland is held in bondage. Yet Ireland is a land of immemorial tradition, of ancient and exalted civilization, of intense and glowing national patriotism. In defense of this long lost liberty our earlier heroes laid down their lives; in view of the desolation of their homes, and in the hope of a renewed independence, the patriot martyrs of our own century suffered the extremest penalty of a distorted law, with faith in their hearts and words of smiling comfort on their lips. This is no fiction. We are living and moving in the immediate memory of such men, and we have no guarantee against the recurrence of the scenes in which their glory was won, to the lasting grief of their country. Then, let that salutary sorrow be ever present in our minds, and the martyrdom of our patriots will not be in vain, for it will hasten the cause they had at heart, and will advance the day of retribution.

## FATHER SHEEHY.

The gifted man to whom, for some time back, we have all listened with such pleasure and advantage, is no longer among us. Father Sheehy is now making his way East as fast as his popularity will allow him, and doubtless, before he leaves the country, every considerable assemblage of Irishmen will look for a personal experience of his kindness and talent. On Tuesday evening, the Rev. gentlemen delivered a lecture at Virginia City, Nev., whither he had been called by a request from the Irish societies there. Having mentioned the name of the lecturer the address itself can bear but, one criticism, that it is one more laurel to the brow of a man whose every effort has been a masterpiece, and of whom it may truly be said, rarely as such praise is merited, that he never disappointed any audience, no matter how high their expectations, nor failed in satisfying the most exacting. We have every reason to be proud of the country which gives birth to such men as Mr. Sheehy. Eloquence of some sort or other is justly considered an Irishman's forte; but such eloquence as that of our late distinguished visitor is special indeed. The rare combination of forcible terseness with many beauties of rhetorical imagery which characterize his style, together with the ever present undercurrent of dry humor, renders him one of the most eloquent clergymen we have ever seen on this coast, and to a still greater degree, the most popular speaker. His departure is greatly regretted by the many friends whom he has made during his sojourn in this city, for, on descending from the platform, Father Sheehy does not, like too many sensational orators, undergo any startling metamorphoses, but remains as he was—a pleasant, genial gentleman. Many of his friends were not content to accept his adieu within the limits of this city, but accompanied him as far as Brooklyn, where Good-bye, that saddest little combination of our language affords, was sorrowfully spoken. We sincerely hope that Father Sheehy's adieu to the Pacific is not a final one. It is cheering to be reminded that Ireland, in her bitter need, still possesses such men as he is—a credit to his country and to his order.

## AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The outlook in Spain is at present gloomy in the extreme, and it is difficult to predict how it will end. It would seem that the vials of wrath have indeed been poured out over that unhappy country in an almost unparalleled measure. The number of wars, parties and factions that are tugging in different parts of the Spanish dominions is so great as to be positively confusing. In the North the Carlists still show a bold front, and seem nearly as far from final subjugation as ever. Another party of rebels have seized Cartagena, and hold it at present—the arsenal of Spain, the strongest fortress of Southern Europe—and there is little doubt but they are in communication with the party in the North. Besides the Carlists and Intransigentes, we have Monarchists and Republicans of various shades, and the distractions in Cuba are, unhappily, too familiar to us all. Till a few days ago we saw a Republic in Spain, struggling, it is true, but struggling with every prospect of eventual success, and carrying with it the good wishes of every lover of freedom. Since then we have had scenes almost incredible in a civilized capital, and government changed into anarchy. "*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" The Spaniards have rejected Castelar, perhaps the only man who could have safely steered the Ship of State through the troublous waters that surround

her. The scenes enacted in Madrid during the first days of this year, bear a vivid resemblance to the dissensions that pervaded London about two centuries and a quarter ago. General Pavia's forcible dissolution of the Cortes, on the 4th inst., is so like the means adopted by Colonel Pride to form the "Rump Parliament," that the only discrimination lies in the different views with which they acted—the deed itself was the same. We wait the developments with a feeling deeper than mere interest; and we ask ourselves, in the uncertainty of pure speculation, will the *démocrate* be the same? In this case there is no King to be beheaded; but there is a struggling Republic which may be annihilated, and the consummation is still more undesirable. We recollect that in England, at that time, General Monk stepped in, and stamped out the remnants of confusion with the iron heel of military despotism. It is difficult to predict this result in the present instance for Spain, inasmuch as the dissensions by which she is at present torn, would probably baffle for a considerable time any military force which she would be prepared to put in the field. The entire movement has a dangerous tendency towards monarchy, and we probably owe it to General Pavia's rough-and-ready line of argument that Alphonso, Prince of Asturias, is not to-day sitting on the throne of Ferdinand. We confess that we are bitterly disappointed at this state of things. We have little confidence in the ability and we even doubt the will of Marshal Serrano to continue the course which, amid so many hindrances, Castelar had at length fairly inaugurated. We can but hope that Spain will find some exit from her troubles, and will remain at last a monument of genius and perseverance—a European Republic.

## EDUCATION.

In discussing such a question as Education, we are forcibly reminded of the vast importance of every consideration that enters into it, feeling as we do that it is from the malleable stuff in the shape of children which we are handling to-day that the sterner vessels of the future are to be moulded. And in this view we are encouraged to enter on the discussion, in the conviction that thereby we are doing our duty, in spite of the myriad prejudices that bristle around the subject. We are led, from the perusal of an article in the *Monitor* of last week, to turn our attention more especially to the question of religious education, in the hope of being able to rectify some of the errors of the above periodical. The article in question appears to reject *ab initio* the possibility of any other than a public, or state, religious education, and expatiates on the magnitude of the struggle going on between different parties for the right of bringing up the youth of the country in their own religious views. This side of the question totally ignores the divinely given right of parents to educate their children, as long as they are competent and willing to do so adequately, and so ignoring, foregoes many obvious advantages which must be unattainable under any other system. Even where public education on such subjects prevails, none attempts to deny the incalculable power of home influence, either for good or evil. And those who have been so educated can meet with men in after life whose finer shades of opinion do not altogether coincide with their own, without that intolerable bigotry which has been a curse to so many of our enterprises. Although we are professedly opposed to religious discussion of all kinds, and are never disposed, in welcoming an Irish Nationalist, to inquire his creed, we think we can lay claim to as much true religious feeling as the *Monitor*, and confident in that position, we emphatically deny his statement that "wars and bloodshed are the inevitable consequence of irreligion." What may be the exact meaning of the word *irreligion* in this connection we cannot tell; but we unhesitatingly affirm that more bloodshed has arisen from needy and hypocritical demagogues, subverting religion to their own selfish ends, than from *irreligion* in any meaning the dictionary furnishes it with—especially in the signification which we shrewdly suspect our contemporary attaches to it and which we imagine to be *unbigotted tolerance*. In fact, in bigotry we will find the true origin of most wars, and in hypocritical religion we find the cloak that cov-

ers them speciously. It is disgraceful for a paper which styles itself Irish to allow its columns to advance the views of monarchy in every foreign subject it handles. Any one who looks dispassionately into the great question of education will see the mischief of the sectarian views which the *Monitor* advances, and will perceive how much better men and better Christians are found among those who receive their religious instruction at their parents' knees, as may be seen from the young men of Ireland at the present day, who, while fully as religious as in any previous generation, have learned the great and important lesson of tolerance, and can now, in matters of religious difference, be to

"Each others' faults a little blind,  
And to their failings ever kind."

## An English Baronet on the Irish Difficulty

At the annual Cattle Show in connexion with the Rugby and Dunchurch Conservative Association, Sir E. Wilmot, the Conservative candidate for South Warwickshire, in the course of his speech, made the following observations:—It was idle to suppose that in those days of rapid progress we could stand still; we must be especially cautious lest the chariot of state should be driven too near a precipice. As to Ireland, the great difficulty was to know how to make Ireland go with us in the career of civilization. The Act of Union of 1800 had not produced the proper prosperity to the sister kingdom that was expected from it. One of the reasons was that the Parliament was transferred to the metropolis, it drained out a great portion of the wealth and influence which, while the Parliament remained there, existed in Ireland. Although he should contend to the utmost against any separation of the two countries, he thought if it was possible for a committee of Irish members to sit before the Imperial Parliament, it might propose measures that would add to the material wealth and prosperity of the country. Or why should it not be possible for the Imperial Parliament periodically and occasionally sit in Dublin. He would do away with the Lord Lieutenant, and make it incumbent on one of the Royal Family to take up their permanent residence in Ireland.

## Letter from Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 6th, 1874.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST.—Dear Sir:—As a subscriber to your valuable paper, and wishing you success in the cause of Irish nationality, in which you have taken such a bold stand, and praying before the year is out we will have a chance to use the sword instead of the pen. Looking over your Irish Directory, and seeing you called on all Secretaries to send the name and date of their organizations, with a list of their officers, I respectfully comply with your request: Santa Cruz Catholic Benevolent Association, organized Dec. 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Kelly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington. Meet last Sunday in each month.

Yours fraternally,

M. HARRINGTON.

## DEATH OF MR. EDWARD CAREY.

We were deeply pained by the sudden death of Mr. Edward Carey, who has been so long known as a good and a generous man, and an active citizen. His death took place while walking on the Clontarf-road in company with his wife. That treacherous malady, disease of the heart, snatched him away from wife, friends and from the country which he loved, and had unceasingly striven to serve under all circumstances. How little he was aware, while walking in the amber twilight of this uncommonly fine season, that he was treading on the brink of eternity. The arrow of death came swiftly and killed without pain. Mr. Carey was an untiring member of the Amnesty Association, whose earliest meeting he attended, and his was the first pound subscribed to the funds of the society. In every charitable movement, in every national undertaking, he came forward and gave freely of his own honest earnings. We offer our sincere condolence to his bereaved wife, and bespeak for his memory the sympathy of the nation which has lost a true friend.—[Dublin Irishman.]

## To Our Country Patrons.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

## O'Donovan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Is now published in book form. Parties desirous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can do so by sending their names and subscriptions to this office. The work should be in the hands of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be sent off a week hence. Price—Paper Cover, \$1 00; Cloth, \$1 50.—ED. NATIONALIST.

BOURKE AND LUBY CLUB, I. C.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday next, the 12th inst.

THOMAS BIGGS, President.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, MARYSVILLE.—Communication received, also remittance for S. O. Cunningham and yourself. We are pleased at your expression of appreciation of our Journal.

## Political Frauds.

The work of regenerating Ireland demands men whose hearts beat warmly in the cause; not men who prate of their zealotry, their earnestness, and their devotedness with glib tongue and impassioned gesture; not men who would call upon God to attest their sincerity, like a Keogh and others of similar notoriety; not men who would make the cause of their country a stepping-stone to mount into positions which they have not the ability otherwise to acquire, and luxuriate in opulence which they have only earned by bartering their principles. Many men have been nationalists out of mere vanity, or for the chance of the money they could lay their hands on. Ireland wants brave men, and not timid men. She wants steady, persevering men; not pot-house brawlers; and having got such men, she demands that they, having with due consideration embarked in her service, will steadily advance her interests, and her's only, and retain for their motto always, "Excelsior." The want of a true knowledge of the real issue at stake, together with the absence of a sturdy spirit of self-reliance and perseverance, is the principal cause of the disesteem in which Irishmen sometimes are held.

If there is one fault of which Irishmen ought to be ashamed more than another, it is the apathetic indifference with which they allow well-won laurels to be plucked from the brow of Ireland and taken to adorn that of some other land whose only claim to antiquity might be traced through the flight of some hundreds of years, but which, perhaps, never was a nation, never was in the possession of a history, nor could date its origin, with either appendages, even to a thousand years before Christ. In the service of England, Irish blood has been poured like water upon a hundred battle fields. Irish bravery has been tested uselessly in the rushing charge; has hurled itself in vain against the foe's line of steel. Yes, in vain. For not a gleam of lustre was added to the star of Ireland, while the news of England's victories sped from pole to pole and gave greater brilliancy to her own fame. Wellington was an Irishman; so was Gough; but England claimed them as her's and profited by the bravery and genius of both. The earnestness with which both men labored to exalt England could only be equalled by the zeal with which they worked for the subjugation to their own country; and it is with deep regret, but with no surprise, that Irishmen are to be found in almost every walk of life who will sound the praise and work for the exaltation of every country but their own; and, indeed, in some cases, become political robbers for the sole purpose of plundering her of her wreaths of fame, to bedeck the brow of some alien land. Hence it is that they themselves, as well as their country, are looked down upon by the rest of the world, because everything capable of existing the least respect or of causing either to be looked up to, has been dishonestly removed, and bestowed without even the pretence of a right upon countries which, while they can never feel honored, must always diminish the value of that which they so clandestinely receive. Some Irishmen there are who glorify the grandeur of a "Rome," while they disown the country to which they belong; other Irishmen there are, also, who pride themselves in the greatness of an "England," and ignore the existence of an Ireland altogether.

But the particular evils of which Irishmen have need to guard against are political frauds; and should any Irishman fail to understand what is meant by this Americanism, he cannot possibly have a better explanation than that afforded him by the redoubtable Daniel O'Donoghue, the member of Parliament for, but not the representative of, Tralee. Although he is not the only fraud amongst us, still, a genuine typification of a greater could scarcely be singled out.

When Danny made his first debut  
A patriot was he,  
But patriots he did eschew  
When misers for Tralee.

If Ireland cannot enlist the sympathies of a large number of politicians of the right stamp in her cause. It would be far better to have never so small a number of honest ones, who could be relied upon to the end for their honesty, would be real life in the national movement, and their efforts would be far more effective in a crisis or emergency than with a hundred times as many half-hearted men, unprincipled and devoid of honor. It is painful to have to state that a certain narrowness prevades Irishmen in matters national. That zeal for the general good of Ireland is not to be found predominating in the abundance it ought to be, and without which the efforts of Irishmen cannot be truly national. How can those whose aspirations, whose interests in the advancement of the cause of Ireland are limited to petty crochets of their own be said to be patriotic? Supposing one country in Ireland to be unanimous in the demand for Home Rule, and then to be content that it had done its duty—without desiring to help to make other counties also unanimous—could there be a true spirit of patriotism among the people of that county? That which we aim at should be clearly before us. It is a country which we have to regenerate and not a portion of it, and the great means to that end should be directly and unwaveringly followed. We should do our utmost to rally the people of every part of it, and not only to rally them, but also to arouse their watchfulness, so that they may be at all times able to discriminate between the honest whole-hearted and sterling patriot like Mr. Butt, who declares that he "will only speak to the Minister across the table of the house," and the seekers of their private interests, such as influence and place. The greatest credit and thanks are due to Mr. Doran, of Cork, and Mr. Power, of St. Jarlath's Tuam, for a political energy, precision, and foresight with which they brought the Conference to pin certain hon. gentlemen and M. P. s down to their plain duty by binding them to take counsel with the nation whenever any important action has to be taken. Of course, this may be very inconvenient for those hon. gentlemen, as they may interfere with certain little plans of their own, on account of self or friends; but, really, the Irish nation cannot take into consideration the private interests or ambitions of those honorable and "patriotic" gentlemen, no matter how eloquent or "wealthy" they may be. Money is good, but it is not everything. Ireland requires something which is far more valuable. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and as a matter of plain, practical common sense, Ireland must first of all see to her own—her national interests—regardless of how her action may interfere with or mar the private plans and prospects of individual "friends," no matter how friendly they may be. This solution (Mr. Doran's) is, in fact, the backbone of all the work done at the Conference; and without this resolution the whole of the work done there would be like a man without the spinal column. What the Irish people want is not the transient flame of a brilliant, but faded



ing enthusiasm; no, no, on the contrary, in order to keep up with the other nations of Europe, and particularly with their enemy, their greatest requirement is a vigilant, never ceasing, and keen watchfulness of the words, actions, and bearings of those whom they elevate to the honorable post of national servants. And, the servant who is honest will never object to have his actions audited and checked. The honest servant courts enquiry because he feels in his heart that the result will redound to his honor. The dishonest servant, or he who intends to be dishonest, shuns enquiry shrinks from it. The usual "dodge" of the dishonest servant in evading enquiry is to pretend that his "honor" would be hurt by such enquiry—he assumes the high-handed and the grand. Pledges to honesty of action and enquiry into past conduct would be deadly insults to his honor. The bank, or commercial firm which would place no check upon the book-keeping on the honesty of its servants would soon become bankrupt. Ireland knows what she wants, and the servant who will not act up to that national requirement, and who shrinks from pledging himself to it, can hardly be looked upon as really honest.—*Tuam News.*

## TIPPERARY.

Lecture by John Mitchell, Esq.

Mr. John Mitchell, lectured Tuesday night Dec. 23, at the Mercantile Library Hall, on the subject of "Tipperary." He was accompanied on the platform by Mr. J. McGrath, Mr. D. H. MacAdam, and Judge O'Neill.

Mr. Mitchell said he would have to ask indulgence of his audience, as he had lost his voice, and was hoarse through talking to his countrymen on the previous night. The subject he was to lecture on was under the simple title of Tipperary. It might be wondered at, why that, out of thirty-two counties in Ireland, should be selected as the subject of his discourse. What is there particular or striking in Tipperary, more than in Cork, or Armagh? It is not even the largest or most populous county in Ireland. There is not much of it, nor has it very striking features. It has several ridges of five mountains. It is drained and intersected all through by the river Suir and two or three tributaries. It has the great ruins at Cashel, and the Monastery of the Holy Cross. It has many

## FERTILE FIELDS.

and many thriving little towns, and that is the whole. What is there in that to distinguish Tipperary from the other counties? The valleys are green, fertile and pleasant. No one can say anything against Galway, and, as to Cork, it is undeniable. Brave men are bred in all those counties, and fair women, also, plenty of them. So that Tipperary cannot claim to enjoy any distinction beyond the rest, and yet it has happened that this county has somehow been regarded by friends and enemies, as representing something supremely and intensely Irish, as exemplifying all that is most noble and characteristic in Irish temperament; the reckless gaiety and wild ferocity, the light hearted mirth, generosity and vivacity. When the London press went to say the worst of the Irish, they have only to utter the word Tipperary—lawless, murderous, assassin Tipperary; "MAGNIFICENT TIPPERARY."

said General Napier, as he stood in his stirrups his hair waving in the wind, while he observed his Tipperary Regiment scatter an army of 20 thousand men on one of the battlefields of India. Tipperary had something in it that seemed to kindle the fervor of Irish poets. It has one of the sweetest female poets in Ireland, who wrote under the name de plume of "Mary." She sings of how the stranger on the plains of Tipperary is a king, because of the hospitality of the people. An old writer of the seventeenth century says that the "men of Tipperary have hearts as big as bulls, and to foes are as fierce, but to friends and women, are as tender as maids." Besides being

## TYPICAL AND EMBLEMATIC

of the whole country, there was nothing peculiar in Tipperary. The people had somehow a way of their own, and he gave a characteristic anecdote of Daniel O'Connell in illustration of this. They all knew the history of extermination in Ireland; eviction, turning out tenants at will at the discretion of landlords. Tipperary was one of the most desirable counties to them out, and the

## BRITISH POLICY

seemed to render it necessary that Tipperary men should be fewer. Even at the time of the Cromwellian settlement Tipperary was more severely depopulated than any other county the speaker knew of. It was the British policy to send them to poor houses, to destroy them by famine, to root them out, and send them to America. This was followed by what they call midnight legislation. They felt as if they were in a state of war. They perfected a system of combining together to resist extermination. When Irish estates were offered for sale the English capitalists who had money to invest had a wholesome horror of investing in Tipperary land. They gave Tipperary a wide berth. No wonder the people resorted to a system of intimidating the landlords. The whole question of

## AGRICULTURAL CRIME.

as it is called, resulting in taking life for life, is a difficult and dangerous question. He drew a vivid picture of an Irish cottier's home being visited by a force of sheriffs, bailiffs, police and cavalry; the forcible ejection of the wife and children, who were turned away without hope and without shelter, to starve and to die. He then asked how that cottier would feel some day when he met the landlord riding along in a fine gig or on horse-back. Would he pass him by with a "God bless your honor?" No. He would not pursue the theme further. God keep them from such a black and bloody prospect as that! He next commented on the bill passed by the Gladstone administration for the proposed purpose of giving security of tenure to the Irish peasantry. He contended that it did not meet that object. He also spoke of the bill passed for the purpose of disestablishing and disendowing the

## IRISH CHURCH.

neither of which objects had been attained. He applauded the action of Tipperary in sending to Parliament a man like O'Donovan Rossa, who was regarded as a felon in England. They wanted no amelioration and no reform from the English Parliament. Their laws had been passed to impoverish, murder, and desolate the land. They ought first to get rid of all Parliamentary representation. This would eventually drive them to arbitrament of battle, and only by the arbitrament of battle was there any hope for Ireland.—*A Western Celt.*

## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 10, 1874.

## COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE,.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co  
PETER KERN,.....Salinas City, Monterey Co  
JAMES GOOLD,.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co  
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE,.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co  
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co  
THOS. QUINN,.....Philo, Placer Co  
THOS. P. MEANY,.....Knoxville, Napa Co  
MICHAEL LEONARD,.....Santa Cruz, Santa Clara Co  
JOHN GRIFFIN,.....Yountville, Napa Co  
THOS. OAKES,.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co  
JOHN P. SARGENT,.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co  
JAS. CADDEN,.....Julian City, San Diego Co  
BERNARD MCCREESH,.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co  
J. J. WALSH,.....Vallejo, Solano Co

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

## VOLL, THE MURDERER OF MAURICE WALSH.

In the County Court last Tuesday, the forcible entry and detainer case of F. W. Voll against C. C. Butler and others was on trial. Voll demands judgment for the restitution of block No. 275, bounded by Buchanan, Sutter, Webster and Post streets, except a lot 83 137 1/2 feet, fronting on Post street. In 1867, a man named Maurice Walsh occupied with his family that portion of the block not included in the action on trial. Voll and Walsh quarrelled about the title of the land for two years. On the 10th of March Walsh was on his own premises engaged about his ordinary business, when Mrs. Voll came out of her house and commenced abusing Walsh. Voll immediately after came out of his own house armed with a revolver and fired three shots deliberately at Walsh, killing him instantly. The trial created a good deal of feeling at the time, Voll and his wife having been indicted for murder. Voll was acquitted, but was convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison, but was pardoned out before the expiration of his term.

The coinage statement of the San Francisco Mint for 1873 shows the following results:—Double eagles, \$20, 812,000; eagles, \$120,000; half eagles, \$155,000; quarter eagles, \$67,500; total of gold \$21,154,500. Trade dollars, \$703,700; half dollars, \$105,500; quarter dollars, \$39,000; dimes \$45,000; half dimes, \$16,200; total silver, \$920,900; grand total, \$1,075,400. The first of the trade dollars were coined in September, 1872, when nine thousand were coined. In 1872 the total gold and silver coinage was \$16,380,000, and it is said that in change this year is the largest that has been made in our Mint, which originally was designed to coin \$5,000,000 annually. The new Mint building will be ready for occupation in about six months.

A Chinaman, with small small pox, entered a North Beach and Mission car, Tuesday morning. The stench from him was fearful, and the passengers could be plainly seen upon his face. A panic ensued, and amid the screaming of the ladies, all the white passengers were soon upon the street, and the Chinaman was in sole possession.

The large drug store on the corner of Montgomery avenue and Dupont street, was broken into on Sunday night by some unknown persons, and several articles of value carried off. The clerk, who sleeps in the back part of the store, was not disturbed by any noise during the night, although the money drawer had been ransacked and everything thrown around in confusion. The burglars are probably members of the hoodlum gang which upsets the quarter in which the store is situated.

A proposition came up in the Board of Supervisors on Monday evening, on a resolution offered by Mr. Roberts to reduce the pay of police officers to \$100 per month each. The resolution was postponed for two weeks which probably means that the proposition to reduce will be indefinitely postponed.

On Monday evening the Society of California Pioneers held a meeting, at which a petition was adopted to the Legislature, in favor of continuing the present annuity of \$200 a month to General John A. Sutter. The proposed amendments to the Constitution abolishing class distinction and extending the privilege of membership to persons who arrived prior to September 9, 1850, were indefinitely postponed by a large majority. Notice was given by Mr. Swasey that he would propose an amendment of Articles II and IX. Captain Taylor presented a series of resolutions setting apart the receipts for life memberships as a charitable fund; in favor of making honorary members of the wives and daughters of members; the creation of a mortuary fund, and that monthly lectures be given in the hall of the Society. No action was taken. James Healy, P. Hardenbergh, O. T. Ames, H. Bidwell, P. Nellog and F. Waters were elected members of the Society.

Caucasian and Chinese boys were in conflict on the corner of DuPont and Clay about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. They Celestials were routed, but a German lad sustained a severe gash across his forehead.

Chief Cook's instructions to enforce the ordinance in regard to lewd women keeping within doors, and keeping the windows and blinds of their houses closed, has, within the last four weeks, been closely followed and the ordinance more strictly enforced than it has been for years past. The result of this is that people whose business calls them on the streets, where this class of women reside, can now walk through them without having the sense of sights or hearing shocked.

Secret Heart College, on the corner of Larkin and Eddy streets, was opened last Monday for the reception of pupils, and by noon between 400 and 600, aged from seven to 20 years were admitted. There are accommodations for 800 pupils; but appearances indicate that every seat will be filled within two weeks at furthest. There are three classes in the primary department three in the intermediate and four in the Collegiate. The institution is under the supervision of Brother Tiana and a large staff of assistants.

In the Board of Education last Tuesday evening, Director Spaulding introduced a resolution abrogating the custom of allowing teachers to absent themselves for months from their positions and then return and claim their former class; and providing that all teachers absent from the Department more than two weeks, without leave of the Board, except on account of sickness, will thereby forfeit their claim to the position made vacant by their absence. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Rev. Father Neri, of St. Ignatius College, will begin a course of scientific lectures at that institution on the 15th instant. Large and valuable additions have been made to the philosophical apparatus.

The trial of Antonio Runkler, indicted for the crime of manslaughter in killing Catherine Ermi, his mother, by striking her with a bottle on September 17th last, will take place in the Twelfth District Court on the 15th inst.

Ah Fut, a pugnaeous Celestial, was arrested last Monday on Sacramento street for assaulting another Mongolian named Ah Foo.

A Chinaman named Ah Jo, who stole a couple of umbrellas from a store on Montgomery street, was fined \$150 in the Police Court on Monday.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES of John Bedford, late first officer of the steamer *Monterey*, who was lost overboard on entering this harbor and for whose remains Division No 1 of the A. O. H. offered a reward of fifty dollars, took place on last Sunday and was attended by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, wearing their regalia, in a body, and preceded by a band of music playing the "dead march in soul," and also by the Knights of the Red Branch in large numbers, wearing crape on the left arm as a badge of mourning. Of both those societies he was a worthy member. His remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery according to the rites of the Catholic church. Mr. Bedford was a native of Dublin and was aged 36 years.

## Sudden Death of Mr. Edward Carey.

We regret to state that on Saturday last Mr. Edward Carey, of the firm of Carey, Brothers, 19 Lower Ormond-quay, while waiting for a tram car on the Clontarf-road, became suddenly ill, and dropped senseless. When conveyed to his late residence at Clontarf, life was found to be extinct. The cause of death is stated to be disease of the heart.

On the announcement of the death of Mr. Edward Carey, an extraordinary meeting of the council of the Amnesty Association was summoned for Sunday—Mr. Patrick Egan in the chair. An account of the incidents connected with the sad occurrence having been laid before the meeting, it was moved by Mr. Leahy, seconded by Dr. Clarke, and resolved:—"That this council has heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow the sad news of the death of Mr. Edward Carey, the earliest member of this association, the first subscriber to our funds, and one who has ever proved one of the staunchest friends and most energetic supporters. That a suitable address, giving expression to our feelings, be drafted and presented to Mrs. Carey on behalf of the Amnesty Association." Moved by Mr. O'Rourke, seconded by Mr. P. Walsh, and resolved:—"That the association be formally represented by a deputation at the funeral of our valuable 'confreere.'" A deputation consisting of Mr. Nolan, hon. sec., and eight other members of the Association, immediately proceeded to Conquer Hill Cottage, to offer to Mrs. Carey the condolence of the Association on her sad and sudden loss.

District Attorney Ryan, in the Tuers case, treated the distracted jury to a luminous eulogy of Lord Hale.

The Chinese Joss house on Clay street, between Kearny and Dupont, will soon be ready for its idols and idolaters.

An advertisement for a district school teacher, in New Hampshire, concludes in this way:—"N. B.—No man need apply who wears a shawl."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada, of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of so many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOOK & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

## MRS. S. MOORE,

Clairvoyant & Healing Medium,  
MRS. M. HAS GREAT MAGNETIC POWERS, OFTEN removing disease by a single treatment. As a Test Medium she is second to none on this coast. Residence (OLDEN HOUSE) 523 KEARNEY ST. OFFICE—ROOM 38. jy 10.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crocsmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Alamo Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

## FURNISHING GOODS.

## GREAT ROUTE AND CONFUSION

In consequence of the removal of the

## METROPOLITAN THEATRE

James O'Hanlon

Is obliged to offer his Goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description at Extraordinary Low Prices. Call at 735 Montgomery street and see for yourselves

## BOYS SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St. my3-4f

## NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,  
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,  
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST.—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchell Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchell, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON, Hon. Secs.

JOHN DILLON,

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his "Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never, heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,  
JOHN MARTIN, M. P.  
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.  
J. P. HONAYNE, M. P.  
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.  
Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

CHINESE PROVERB.—The fish dwells in the depth of the waters, and the eagle in the sight of heaven; the one, though high, may be reached with the arrow, and the other though deep, with a hook; but the heart of a man, though a foot distant, cannot be known.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK H. O'BRIEN. P. H. LYDON.  
O'BRIEN & LYDON,  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
133 Third Street.....Bet. Mission and Howard  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
[de29-4f.]

---AT THE---  
American Exchange Cigar Stand  
You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc. [dec27-4f.]

---AT THE---  
Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand  
You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Cheving and Smoking Tobacco, etc. [no29-4f.]

P. HARTIGAN,  
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,  
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices. 67 Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. my3-4f

P. HARTIGAN,  
164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Glass Works), Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom. [de13-4f]

## AMUSEMENTS.

## CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH, Proprietor and Manager  
MR. BARTON HILL, Acting Manager  
BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.  
This Evening.....January 10, 1874.

Will be presented the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

## THE NAIAD QUEEN!

Or the Revolt of the Naiads,

WITH NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

By T. B. PORTER and Assistants.

In order to give due efficiency to the performance, the following special engagements have been made:

## THE REMMELBERG SISTERS!

(SOPHIE AND BETTY.)

MARIE GUAGAIN, and Complete Corps de Ballet.

## The Wonderful Girards!

In their Saltatorial Gymnastic folly entitled

LEG-MANIA.

PROFESSOR O'REARDON,  
The Renowned Tumbler-on-a Performer.

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

519 MISSION STREET, Between First and Second.....SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week.....\$4 50  
Board and Lodging per Day.....1 00  
Single Meals.....25  
Lodging per Night.....25  
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge.  
JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.  
my24-4f

## NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.

No. 321 Pacific Street, Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.  
Board and Lodging per week, from \$5 to \$6.  
DOHERTY & BIRMINGHAM.....Proprietors.  
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House free of charge.  
ap19-4f

## MANHATTAN HOUSE

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - \$4 00.  
Board, per Day, - - - - - 75c.  
Good accommodations for Families.  
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.  
JAMES CORRYN.....Proprietor.  
(Formerly of the Central House.) jy4-4f

## MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.

327 &amp; 329 Secon street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.  
Board per week.....\$3 50  
Six Meal Tickets for.....1 00  
Board and Lodging per Week.....4 00  
Single Rooms, with Board, per week.....4 50  
CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor.  
ap19-4f

## CENTRAL HOTEL.

514 and 516 Sansome St., near Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.  
Board and Lodging per week.....\$5 00  
Board per week.....4 00  
Single Meals.....25  
Lodgings per Night.....25 and 50  
The Central Hotel Coach will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.  
MICHAEL FARRELL.....Proprietor.  
(Late of the Brooklyn House.) my24-4f

## TUBBS' HOTEL,

Oakland, Cal.

Stages and Street Cars pass the Door. j21-4f

## South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to

## MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE.

673 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) ap13-4f

## PROSPECTUS

... OF THE ...

## Monthly Irish National Magazine,

A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

"The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the social and political future of the Irish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and forcible manner, unfettered by local, personal or sectarian influences or preferences."  
The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish-American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number. The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper covers. THE IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO. Cleveland, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Copy by Mail one Year (in advance).....\$1.25  
Five Copies.....5.50  
Single Copy.....15 Cents.  
All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to Wm. J. NICHOLSON, Manager IRISH NATIONAL MAGAZINE, Drawer 183, P. O., Cleveland, O. Office 79 and 89 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.



## THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 10, 1874.

## GRAND OLD DONEGAL.

IN THE "CLAYTON EXAMINER."

Wild and grand waves the heath on the hills of Donegal;  
Whose summits rise gracefully, whose darkling shadows  
fall,  
Where the lonely Mass rock is wreathed in velvet moss;  
And the ivy like a lover clings round the old gray cross—  
Over the crumbling ruins of abbey and hall,  
Over the lakes and over the vales of good old Donegal.

There was a time when stalwart clans here trod their  
native heath;  
They loved these dark green mountains, their altars, and  
their chief.  
They raised the goblet at the board or rivalled in the  
chase,  
But when the foe was in their front their charge was  
wild and fierce;  
From every hill and valley, from cottage and from hall,  
They rushed in at their strength and pride to save their  
Donegal.

There was a day of trial when England's pride put forth  
The flower of her army to crush the faithful North—  
They swept down on the Avonhills in lines of brass and  
steel,  
But broke and fled in the wildest dread from the onsets  
of O'Neill;  
And when Celt and Saxon hand-to-hand, the rudest shock  
of all  
Was from the men, who, cheering, came for their chief  
and Donegal.

There was a day 'mid the Curlew hills Clan-connel  
formed in line,  
Flashing in the morning sun their short blue blades  
did shine,  
Swelling wild, and fiercer, as the defeating sea at Doe,  
Uprose their dreadful war cry, as they rushed upon the  
foe,  
Whirling his wavering columns back that melting fast  
did fall  
'Neath the nerve arm and the tempered steel of brave  
old Donegal.

There was a time—but great the change—now weary  
and in grief,  
The O'Donnell had no home—Clan-connel had no chief;  
Who proclaim that Home Rule comes first, and  
religious education second, on the specious plea  
that religious education will follow as a conse-  
quence of Home Rule, either speak rhetorically  
or are throwing dust in your eyes. Home Rule  
in Ireland, whenever it may be granted, will  
never secure religious education in England;  
yet millions of Irish children for generations  
must be dependent upon the public elementary  
schools of England for their education, and  
consequently, for their religion and salvation.  
Furthermore, this fact is patent, no advocate  
of purely secular, or, as they are pleased to call it,  
"unsectarian" education, would ever vote for  
Home Rule if he foresaw that the establishment  
of a system of Catholic education would be the  
certain consequence of his vote. In forming  
our views as to what is for the real good of Ire-  
land, I think that we Catholics in England,  
would do wisely to attach great weight, not to  
the speeches of interested politicians and ad-  
venturers, who trade on patriotism, but to the  
solemn and well-weighed resolutions of the tra-  
ditional, trustworthy, and disinterested leaders  
of the Irish people—I mean the prelates of the  
Irish hierarchy. With regard to Home Rule,  
it seems to me that some measure of Home Rule  
for Ireland is certain. It is but a question of  
time and amount. Parliament will, sooner or  
later, be obliged to grant it, if only for the dis-  
patch of important business. A strong feeling  
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and the extension of this principle must inevi-  
tably come to Ireland."

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Uprose their dreadful war cry, as they rushed upon the  
foe,  
Whirling his wavering columns back that melting fast  
did fall  
'Neath the nerve arm and the tempered steel of brave  
old Donegal.

There was a day on Swilly's wave, a dark ship left the  
shore;  
The Earls into exile from their native land she bore,  
Away from their homes and valleys, their mountains,  
and their streams,  
Away from Doon and Orianan's well legendary scenes—  
No more they'd hear or matin bell or vesper swell and  
fall  
Over the lakes and among the hills of old grand Done-  
gal.

O God, thou hast seen us proud and strong, our homes  
and altars free;  
We hurried the perjured foeman back as our cliffs repe-  
the sea.  
Thou hast seen our struggles and our wrongs for many  
a hundred years,  
We were true to thee and Ireland through all our blood  
and tears;  
Thou wastest still our fortunes, who hast our rise and  
fall,  
Then remember, Lord, remember, thy faithful Done-  
gal.

AN IRISH BARD'S LAMENT FOR THE ANCI-  
ENT FENIANS.

What eye can well refrain from tears  
To see the hosts of a thousand years  
Expelled from this, their own green isle,  
And bondsmen to the race of vile?  
Here dwelt the base of Eoghan, of old,  
The great, the proud, the strong, the bold,  
The pure in speech, the bright in face,  
The noblest rouse of the Fenian race.  
Here dwelt MacCrimmon of the flaxen locks,  
And his clan, the first in battle-shocks;  
Dubhain Mac Duinn of the smiting sword;  
And Collige, first of heroic lords;  
And Goll, who forced all foes to yield;  
And Osgur, mighty in the battle-field;  
And O'Neill, who never felt thrill of fear—  
They, not the stranger, then dwell here.  
And Niall the Great, of the fifteen gear,  
For a season bore the sceptre here,  
With the Red-branch knights who felled the foe  
As the lightning lays the oak tree low.  
The warrior Brian, of the Fenian race,  
In soul and shape all truth and grace,  
Whose laws the princes yet revere,  
Who banished the Danes—he, too, dwell here.  
Oh! 'tis my grief, my bitter woe,  
To see our nobles laid low,  
Without sweet music, bards, or lays,  
Without esteem, regard or praise.  
Alas! my peace of soul is fled,  
The outstrutted like one half dead,  
To see our chieftains old and young  
Thus trod by the chorus of the dismal tongue.

There are more Jews in New York than in  
Jerusalem, and more than in any other city in  
the world, and there are more Catholics there  
than in the city of Rome.  
"Who dares to spit tobacco juice on this car  
floor?" savagely asked a burly passenger on a  
Mobile train. "I dare," quietly replied a slender  
youth, and he did it. "You're the chap  
I'm looking for," said the ruffian: "give me a  
chaw."

Kentucky has not yet abolished the whipping  
post. A negro was publicly whipped in the  
public square at Hopkinsville recently for steal-  
ing a bridle.  
There is a report in London that Dr. Living-  
stone is held a prisoner in Central Asia by a  
tribe which demands a heavy ransom.

## THE ENGLISH BISHOP OF SALFORD.

NOT FRIENDLY EVEN TO HOME RULE,  
UNLESS WITH AN "IF," AND RE-  
FUSES THE USE OF THE  
SCHOOL-HOUSE BUILT BY  
IRISH CATHOLICS TO  
HOLD A MEETING.

A deputation of the Home Rule Association  
recently waited upon the Bishop of Salford with  
a view of obtaining the use of the schoolrooms  
attached to the Catholic churches for meetings  
of the Home Rule organization. His lordship  
wrote subsequently, declining to sanction the  
proposal, and in doing so said:

"The Church is the home in which all who  
belong to the faith meet in the grace of unity  
and peace, whatever may be their differences  
upon political or national questions. But the  
schoolroom is the vestibule of the Church, and  
should not, therefore, be accessible as an arena  
for the agitation of political questions upon  
which Catholics may be permitted to differ, and  
do differ, most widely. The schoolrooms of the  
diocese have, for the most part, been built by  
the zeal of Catholics of all parties and classes,  
and to their zeal have frequently been added  
contributions from diocesan and poor school  
committees funds, as well as grants from the  
Privy Council, and this for the sole purposes of  
religion and Catholic education. Matters which  
directly concern religion and Catholic education  
may, very properly, be treated at times in the  
schoolrooms. I see no objection, therefore, to  
the use of the schoolrooms in furtherance of the  
temperance movement, but when it comes to a  
question of using them for purposes of purely  
political agitation, a general principle seems to  
point out that they should be kept free from  
these, and confined to education and religion,  
and their kindred subjects. You will, therefore,  
clearly perceive from this, that, much as I wish  
to oblige you, I cannot desire the clergy to open  
the doors of the schoolroom to political meet-  
ings. I was glad to receive so ample and con-  
fident an assurance from all the members of the  
deputation that no true Irishman in Manchester  
would be found to place the cause of religious  
education, and, therefore, of religion itself, in  
jeopardy, by voting for any political candidate  
who should declare himself opposed to religious  
education, though ever so fast a Home Ruler.  
This is the assurance I should have expected  
from Catholic Irishmen. This is to be true and  
loyal to the tradition of your country. They  
who proclaim that Home Rule comes first, and  
religious education second, on the specious plea  
that religious education will follow as a conse-  
quence of Home Rule, either speak rhetorically  
or are throwing dust in your eyes. Home Rule  
in Ireland, whenever it may be granted, will  
never secure religious education in England;  
yet millions of Irish children for generations  
must be dependent upon the public elementary  
schools of England for their education, and  
consequently, for their religion and salvation.  
Furthermore, this fact is patent, no advocate  
of purely secular, or, as they are pleased to call it,  
"unsectarian" education, would ever vote for  
Home Rule if he foresaw that the establishment  
of a system of Catholic education would be the  
certain consequence of his vote. In forming  
our views as to what is for the real good of Ire-  
land, I think that we Catholics in England,  
would do wisely to attach great weight, not to  
the speeches of interested politicians and ad-  
venturers, who trade on patriotism, but to the  
solemn and well-weighed resolutions of the tra-  
ditional, trustworthy, and disinterested leaders  
of the Irish people—I mean the prelates of the  
Irish hierarchy. With regard to Home Rule,  
it seems to me that some measure of Home Rule  
for Ireland is certain. It is but a question of  
time and amount. Parliament will, sooner or  
later, be obliged to grant it, if only for the dis-  
patch of important business. A strong feeling  
prevails in favor of large powers of local and  
municipal self-government even in England,  
and the extension of this principle must inevi-  
tably come to Ireland."

## Lady Blanche Murphy.

A correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune"  
gives the following facts concerning the history  
of a well-known literary lady:  
You must have seen, in some of the maga-  
zines, sprightly recollections of Europe by Lady  
Blanche Murphy. The name seems somewhat  
satirical, and there is so apparent an incompati-  
bility between Blanche and Murphy, that I  
supposed for some time it was a pseudonym. It  
is genuine, however, and Lady Blanche is the  
daughter of the Earl of Elinmore. As the story  
runs, she fell in love with her father's organist,  
who rejoices in the poetic patronymic of Mur-  
phy, and he fell in love with her. The only  
way for them to avoid perpetual misery, in their  
judgement, was to elope; they did. This was  
more than two years ago, and the Earl and his  
family were, as may be inferred, exceedingly  
angry and mortified at such messalliance. The  
marriage was a scandal for this country and  
settled in New York, where the husband secured  
a position as organist in one of the fashionable  
churches, while the wife turned her attention  
to the fugitive literature. The Earl, it is as-  
serted, has, again and again, offered to forgive  
Lady Blanche, and restore her to her luxurious  
home, if she would consent to leave the mari-  
tal musician. With proper spirit and woman-  
hood, she scorns the proposal, and, in spite of  
renunciation and adversity, still adheres to  
Murphy. This does not sound romantic, I am  
aware, though the fact is so. Lady Blanche is  
reputed to be a young, pretty, interesting and  
accomplished blonde, who, like Pauline, would  
rather live upon the light of one kind smile  
from Murphy (this is, I admit, a slight vari-  
ation from the text) than wear the crown the  
Bourbon lost.

The Kent "Herald" says that a yew tree  
standing close to the ancient palace of Arch-  
bishop Cranmer, and upwards of 500 years old,  
was destroyed by fire. Some school-boys, it  
appears, ate their dinners in the large hollow  
trunk, and a fire which they had lighted to  
warm themselves was left smouldering when  
they went away.  
Only about half a dozen Indians remain in  
Truckee this winter, against about fifty that  
made this their camping ground last winter.  
This does not seem to be a healthy place for the  
sons of the forest. The decrease in the supply  
of grasshoppers, grub worms and acorns drives  
the aborigines to seek some more favored local-  
ity.  
A cave which is said to rival in extent and  
attractiveness the Howe's cave, has been dis-  
covered and partially explored at Yatesville,  
Montgomery county, N. Y.

Why would Samson have made an excellent  
actor? Because he could so easily bring down  
the house.

## STEAMER TRAVEL.

## OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

## Through by Daylight!

## THE STEAMER

## S. M. WHIPPLE,

BRADBURY.....Master  
Will, until further notice, leave VALLEJO STREET  
WHARF, San Francisco

## EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

At half-past ten o'clock A. M.  
Returning—Will leave foot of N Street, Sacramento,  
Every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock A. M.,  
sharp, touching at Benicia, Rio Vista and Collinsville.

Fare.....\$1 00  
Freight, per ton.....\$1 50  
Meals.....50  
Berths.....50

Also, until further notice, will leave Vallejo street  
Wharf, San Francisco,

## EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

At 7 1/2 o'clock A. M.,  
For Antioch, touching at Benicia, New York, and Pitts-  
burg.

Returning—Will leave Antioch at 2 1/2 P. M., same day,  
making the same landings.

E. K. WHIPPLE, Proprietor.

For further particulars inquire on board of the Boat,  
or to S. E. HERRICK, Agent,  
126 Clay street, San Francisco.

A. BREWER, Agent, Sacramento. j28-tf

## The Favorite and Fast Sailing

## STEAMER

## MARE ISLAND,

MAGUIRE.....Master  
This splendid steamer has just been newly fitted up,  
and can now be chartered for Picnic or Excursion Par-  
ties on the most reasonable terms. Apply to the Cap-  
tain, on board, at Market street wharf. my24-tf

## NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COLLECTORS.

## HENRY C. BLAKE,

## NOTARY PUBLIC,

## AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

415 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.  
All kinds of Instruments drawn up carefully in legal  
form, and at reasonable charges. Depositions taken at  
all hours in any part of the city. Residence, 946 MTS-  
SION ST., (between 5th and 6th Sts.) j24-tf

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES

## For Hire.

Richard Dowling.....Proprietor  
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most  
reasonable rates.  
No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New  
Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

## SAN FRANCISCO

## CORDAGE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)  
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT OF  
New Machinery of the latest and most improved  
kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope  
any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand  
large stock of  
Manila Rope, all Sizes,  
Tarred Manila Rope,  
Hay Rope,  
Whale Line, etc. etc.

## TUBBS &amp; CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET  
my24-tf

## Wall Paper,

....CHEAP, AT....  
GIBB & CO.'S

## Paint, Oil and Varnish House,

739 MARKET ST. (Opposite Dupont.) jly19-tf

## P. Quigley,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,  
No. 914 MARKET ST., (bet. Stockton & Powell.)  
A large assortment of Mechanics' Tools. Levels made  
to order and repaired. Tools ground ready for use and  
Plain Irons fitted and ground ready for use. aug9-tf

## BILLIARD TABLES.

## Jacob Strahle &amp; Co.,

....SOLE AGENTS FOR....  
DELANEY'S  
Patent Steel Wire Cushions.

Two First Premiums in 1871 for our Latest Design  
"GRECIAN CURVE" Table, with Four Legs, for Beauty,  
Style and Durability.  
Billiard, Jockey and Pigeon Hole Tables, Keno  
Sets, Dice, Dominoes, Ten Pins and Balls, Cue Leathers,  
Chalk, Etc., Etc.  
533 Market Street 533  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Post Office Box 1,989  
Always on hand, a full stock of Billiard Goods. The  
Largest House on the Pacific Coast. The Lowest Prices.  
my10-tf

## "SPIERS &amp; POND SALOON"

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS,  
"JAMISON," "DUNVILLE," "MUR-  
PHY," "BURKE,"  
Or any other good brand, and all other drinks.  
HAYES & CO.....Proprietors.

## "SPIERS &amp; POND SALOON."

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.  
my22-tf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Empire Hotel,

311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,  
BET. BATTERY AND SANBOME, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## FREE BATHS.

P. BEIRNE.....Proprietor  
my19-tf

## Dr. J. B. Pinchard's

## APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,

FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Fever and  
Heart Disease, and all Diseases of the Respiratory  
Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast  
corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 12 M.  
2 to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. References given. j28-tf

## John Ward,

## Roofing &amp; Asphaltum Worker,

S. W. corner THIRD and STEVENSON sts.  
Warranted from six to seven years. All orders ex-  
ecuted with the utmost dispatch. aug2-tf

## JOHN McCLURE,

## Bookseller and Stationer,

NO. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.  
Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books,  
Music, Newspapers and Periodicals. aug30-tf

## THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,

NO. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)  
aug2-tf GINTY & SHANNON, Proprietors.

## JOHN COONEY,

## Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWELL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale,  
Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout,  
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31-tf

## P. F. Brady,

## LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET,  
And No. 11 Post Street. (Opposite Masonic Temple.)  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of  
its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-tf

## P. J. McMahon,

....HOME AGAIN AT THE....  
RUSS HOUSE SALOON  
MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-tf

## Mrs. Dillon &amp; Mrs. Kenealy,

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

No. 30 Third Street, between Mission and Market Sts.,  
SAN FRANCISCO.  
Mourning Goods constantly kept on hand. Hats  
and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. Country Orders  
promptly attended to. jly4-tf

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

## E. McDonough,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

Late of New York, Charleston and Melbourne, Australia  
No. 935 Market st., (opposite Mason.)  
First class work guaranteed. aug2-tf

## N. Sweeny,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 43 SECOND ST. 'opposite Jessie St.)  
Constantly on hand a choice assortment of Cloths,  
Cassimeres, Doakings, Beav 3 and Vestings, which will  
be made to order on reasonable terms. Particular atten-  
tion given to MILITARY UNIFORMS. jly5-tf

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

\$6 00!  
Pants to Order.....\$6.  
M. SHORT,  
No. 527 Commercial Street, San Francisco, jly4-tf

## MUSIC AND DANCING.

## Sanders' Dancing Academy,

New Montgomery Street.  
APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M.  
to FIVE P. M.  
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and  
Saturday evenings at eight o'clock. ap12-tf

## P. A. McDONALD,

## Wood, Coke, &amp; Charcoal Dealer,

233 FOURTH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.  
WOOD delivered by cord or half cord. Coke shipped  
to any part of the State at Gas House prices. All  
orders will receive prompt attention. jly19-tf

## Storm &amp; Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
WOOD AND COAL.  
ORDER OFFICE—No. 329 Montgomery street, near Cal-  
ifornia. Yard and Mill, Berry Street, near foot of Third  
San Francisco. Elegantly furnished. jly16-tf

## THE MAHON HOUSE

## San Rafael.

THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT  
Summer Resort for Families is now  
open and ready to receive visitors.  
Elegantly furnished.  
my10 M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.

## WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

## JOHN T. KELLY'S

## Bar and Billiard Rooms,

840 MARKET STREET,  
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.  
Finest quality of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
my17-tf

## J. C. HARRINGTON.

## Harrington &amp; Loftis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Wines and Liquors  
744 MARKET STREET,  
Between Kearny and Dupont.....SAN FRANCISCO  
Bottled Ale and Porter, by the bottle, dozen or gross  
constantly on hand. 25 Families supplied.  
All orders promptly attended to. jly26-tf

## The Seal Rock House.

CAPT. HENRY FERRNO, - - - Proprietor  
This pleasant seaside resort is situated on the Ocean  
Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route  
where parties taking the drive can procure  
The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12 1/2 cents.  
jy4-tf

## HIBERNIA HALL,

246 THIRD STREET,  
MOMANUS & MURPHY.....PROPRIETORS.  
The best Wines and Liquors constantly on hand. Dub-  
lin and London Stout. Irish and Scotch Whisky.  
mb29-tf

## T. P. WALL,

## Cosmopolitan Sample Rooms,

No. 50 Third Street,  
(BETWEEN STEVENSON AND MISSION STREETS)  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
Makes it a specialty to offer unusual inducements to  
customers, so that he may secure a considerable  
Family Trade.  
He imports directly for himself the finest brands of  
WINES AND LIQUORS,  
And offers them for sale at the lowest business profits.  
He has refitted his SAMPLE ROOMS in an elaborate  
manner, and opened in connection therewith a large  
apartment suitable for Society and Club Meetings, as  
well as a READING ROOM where the most important  
daily and weekly newspapers are on file. His impor-  
tations being specially intended for family use, he respec-  
tfully solicits a call and trial of the class and price of  
goods he offers to the public.  
Good Bourbon Whisky, \$2 75 per gallon, or 50 cents  
per bottle.  
Fine Bourbon, \$3 50 per gallon, or 75 cents per bottle.  
Superior, \$4 50 per gallon or \$1 25 per bottle.  
Wine of all varieties at proportionate rates.  
my31-tf T. P. Wall, 50 Third St.

## Yates' Branch Saloon

## BILLIARD HALL,

Corner of Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.  
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale and  
Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Foster Five cents  
per Glass....Genuine Sheldonshire Ale.  
jy2-tf YATES & CO., Proprietors.

## "Fredericksburg"

## ENTRACHT SALOON,

545 California Street.  
SCHRAMM & SCHNABEL, - Proprietors.  
aug2-tf

## HIBERNIA BREWERY

HOWARD STREET,  
Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANCISCO.

## BEST ALE AND PORTER.

MATTHEW NUNAN.....PROPRIETOR.  
dec4-tf

## INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

K Street Sacramento.  
MARTIN & EISENMEYER, Proprietors.  
Board per Week - - - \$4.00  
Board and Lodging per week - - \$5.00 to \$6.00  
Meals, - - - 25  
Lodging, from - - - 25 to 50  
The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to a  
part of the city. jly4-tf

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## JOHN H. CARMANY &amp; CO.,

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We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER  
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Our PRESSWORK is acknowledged to be the best in the  
city. ap12-tf

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No. 505 CLAY STREET,  
N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.  
Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply  
done.  
Billheads.....\$3 to \$4 per 1000.  
Cards.....\$3 50 and Upwards.  
mb29-tf







## Irish-American Remittances.

Dr. N. Hancock, whose official connection with the Irish Government gives weight to his public utterances, read a paper at the recent meeting in Dublin of the Statistical Society, on the subject of Irish Emigration, and its consequences, which is deeply interesting as exhibiting tangible proof of the affection entertained by the Irish emigrants for the friends left behind them, and of the enormous services they have rendered to their abandoned country by the remittances sent home to solace and aid such of their poorer relatives as must otherwise have had recourse to the rates for support. It would scarcely be credited—although the report of the Local Government Board, from which Dr. N. Hancock derives his information, clearly establishes the fact—that in the twenty-one years from 1852 to 1872 the remittances sent from America by emigrants to their friends in Ireland largely exceeded the amount levied during the same period by rates for the relief of Irish indigence—the latter amounting to £18,167,000, while the former reached the enormous sum of £14,830,000. That is to say, the voluntary contributions of the emigrants towards the necessities of their kinsfolk exceeded by no less than, in round numbers, £1,250,000 the sum levied by law for the maintenance of the entire pauper population of the country. In the year 1852, not a favorable one to the laboring classes in the United States, the remittances approached £750,000, while only £720,000 was appropriated to the relief of destitution at home. "It is impossible," as Dr. Hancock remarks, "not to see what a gigantic social force these remittances are, whether regarded as characteristic of the Irish emigrant or as affecting questions connected with the condition of the Irish laboring classes." We may safely, we believe, assert, that no instance of such durable affection towards their families—tested as it is by pecuniary proof—can be adduced in regard to the emigrants of any other nation, and we can only regret that a people of such warm hearts can be so easily led by designing agitators from the exercise of industry which would have enabled them to remain in the homes of their fathers.—[The Hour.

## THE ENGLISH WORKMEN AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

The following questions, it is stated, must be answered in the affirmative by Parliamentary candidates at the approaching election who desire to gain the support of the working classes in England:

- 1st. Will you vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act?
- 2nd. Will you vote for absolute freedom and equity of contract, for the entire abolition of criminal prosecutions for breach of contract, and the treatment of all such breaches of contract as take place between master and servant, or employer and employed, as civil offenses only, as in all other cases of mercantile and commercial life?
- 3rd. Will you vote for such amendments in the laws relating to conspiracy that concerted action on the part of workmen shall not be construed into conspiracy, whether in relation to contract of service or combination for the regulation of trade?
- 4th. Will you vote for a Compensation to Workmen Bill, whereby workmen shall be able to recover damages from their employers or masters in case of accident, or their families, in case of death, when the accident has been the result of negligence, carelessness, or want of proper and efficient safeguards for the protection of those in their employ, whether such negligence, want of care, or other cause, has been the result of the master's own default, or of the over-looker, foreman, or agent employed by, or acting for him?
- 5th. Will you support a Factory Nine Hours' Bill, with a view to reduce the working hours of women and children to a maximum of nine hours per day?
- 6th. Will you support a Bill for the Better Protection of Life at Sea, embodying a compulsory survey of all ships, and the prevention of overloading, undermanning, and of deck-loading during the winter months, and also to prevent the sending of unseaworthy vessels to sea?
- 7th. Will you support the Payment of Wages Bill, to ensure the weekly payment of wages to workmen in the current coin of the realm, without any stoppage or deductions whatever.

## The Ashantee War.

It is both amusing and ridiculous to see a nation like England sending a fleet and an army to the coast of Africa to fight a number of rude savages. Some years ago she could do battle with a powerful nation, but now, as they say in France, "she can do little more than quell a rebellion." So little indeed has she become, that her political organs have for some weeks been lamenting that she has gone into this war, as she may reap disgrace by the contest instead of honor. But to secure success she has taken care to send one of her best generals to lead her army against the savage sons of Africa, and she has hired a tribe or two of the Fantes to assist in upholding her flag in that region, and bring the war to a speedy conclusion.

But so far as England has failed to give any hope that she will end the struggle in a brief period. She herself could not maintain a struggle against an invader beyond one pitched battle. The Danes, the Saxons and the Normans made short work of her conquest, and she lay down beneath them without making a second effort to maintain her freedom. In this respect the Ashantes show a great superiority over her. They have been defeated, but they seem fearless still. The latest intelligence from the scene of the conflict is dated 8th Nov., and from it we learn the Ashantes "fought well," and resisted the English for four hours in one engagement. Savages who can face an English army, well armed and well led, are not to be despised. They were defeated, however, and compelled to retreat, but no one believes they are beaten. The English will find it difficult to pursue them, for 100 of their forces, in going towards the field of battle, gave up at Asabon, and were unable to go further. The English troops were under cover of the fight! But still some of the officers were killed, and a number of the men wounded.—[Dundalk Democrat.

"I hate to die—I wanted to wear my new redingote to Mrs. George's party," were the dying words of the belle of Kansas City.

Motto for the Winter of 1873—"I can't afford it."

A young man in Missouri shot himself the other day while going to church on horseback. The first instance of the kind, perhaps on record.

## MARKET REPORT.

## DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The new year opens very auspiciously. The total rainfall of the season to date approximates an average of fourteen inches throughout the State. At this date, the prospect for Wheat in the southern counties is better than ever. Summer fallows are green, and the thousands of acres dry sown upon fallows and dry plowed lands are everywhere full of promise. Within the past few days we have had fresh driving winds from the north, which will soon enable the farmers on wet-adoles soils to plow and sow with renewed vigor. There is no fear but that all will have time and opportunity to cultivate all the land they may desire to plant with grain, as there are yet sixty days in which to sow wheat to good advantage. We have no fears for the result, as the season thus far is exceedingly propitious.

The Produce Exchange have issued circulars to all parts of the State, with a view to ascertain the exact amount of Grain and Flour remaining in the country and city available for consumption and exportation. We must confess that some misgivings are felt that the report will not be executed with fidelity—that there some persons in the interior largely interested, who are not willing to show their hands and give the desired information. We regret this the more, feeling a strong desire to arrive at the truth, and that we may the better prepare ourselves for the coming crops of cereals. Our records of Wheat from the interior for the first six months of the last harvest year approximate, in Wheat and Flour, 6,851,716 cts. grain, as against 7,471,733 cts. in same period of 1872. Our exports for the same period, including Oregon supplies, 5,690,380 cts. grain, against 5,890,290 cts. the same period of 1872; and it is computed that we have a stock remaining of 3,900,000 cts. of Wheat. Oregon has sent us the past six months: Flour, 46,407 bbls; Wheat, 275,685 cts; same period last year, 27,389 bbls Flour and 46 cts Wheat. Oregon exports direct to the United Kingdom for six months of 1873 amount to 468,145 cts Wheat and 25,211 bbls Flour, value \$1,200,000. These figures are of course exclusive of what Oregon has shipped to this port or to other outside ports, but which aggregate 465,762 bbls Flour and 27,391 cts Wheat received at San Francisco. The first week of the New Year is not usually one of much animation in business circles, and we have therefore but little of special interest to report in regard to the market. The market, however, is strong in both Wheat and Flour, but Barley, Oats, and Corn seem to favor the buyer.

The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Constitution for New York, via Panama, carried 1,123 cts Barley, 4,928 Hides, 150 lbs Leather, 65,889 lbs Domestic Wool, 11,363 galls California Wine, etc., valued at \$64,072; same for Liverpool, via Panama, had 13,171 lbs Ivory, 12,002 lbs Whalebone, 169 lbs Bone, etc., valued at \$29,710. Florida for Cork had 44,957 cts Wheat, valued at \$102,400. Cape Clear for Liverpool had 26,841 cts Wheat, valued at \$64,243. City of London for Cork had 27,248 cts Wheat, valued at \$63,200. Calcutta for Queenstown had 42,883 cts Wheat, valued at \$102,200. Constitution for Central America had 735 bbls Flour, etc., valued at \$6,399; same for Panama, had 518 cts Flour, 72 cts Potatoes, etc., valued at \$6,014; same for Mexico, had 288 sacks Quicksilver, etc., valued at \$38,492. Whistler for Talcahuano, Chile, had 389,000 lbs Lumber, valued at \$6,828. Prince Alfred for Victoria had 3,242 lbs Coffee, etc., valued at \$12,785. Bainaguith for Callao had 6,067 cts Wheat, etc., valued at \$19,510. Total for the week, \$97,467, against \$174,169 for last week.

FLOUR—The Ajax from Columbia River has arrived since our last issue, bringing the bulk of 2,700 bbls—say 2,942 cwt and 3,417 lbs sks. A cargo sale of 10,000 bbls Starr Mills, Vallejo, Extra, is reported for Liverpool upon private terms. This mill has without doubt done the largest business during 1872 of any mill in the State, and has been eminently successful in all its operations. The Golden Gate and Golden Age Mills are next in order, and have each done a lucrative business for the year. The National and Genesee Mills have each done considerable milling for export to various countries. We have other Flour mills both in the city and State that have been doing well throughout the past six months, all of them doing more than usual for export. Oregon has also had a good show since harvest, the Salem Mills making the largest output for export, having made several large cargo sales to resident shippers for export to the United Kingdom direct. Far more Flour has been exported from Oregon than in six months to Liverpool, and nearly all high grade Extras; and we sincerely hope to hear a good account of it, not only in cash returns, but in its keeping qualities. The China trade has also been large during 1872, but the shipments hence to Hongkong embrace chiefly low grade Superfine, The Golden Age, Golden Gate, and Star Mills, Vallejo, continue to turn out large quantities of all-dressed Extras, enjoying a good local traffic and a large Central American trade. Prices remain substantially the same as for a month past. The market closes very firm at \$6 75/100 for best silk-dressed Extras, and has been lately Extra \$6 25/100; Extra \$6 50/100; Standard Superfine, \$6 50/100 to 75 1/100 lbs. Owing to the withdrawal of the semi-monthly Pacific Mail steamer to Hongkong, the ship Malay has been laid on in Macdonald's line, and will carry several thousand bbls Superfine.

WHEAT—Our Wheat fleet to the United Kingdom for the first six months of the current harvest year, 1872, 1873, with cargoes valued at \$12,000,000; same time in 1872, \$8,000,000. The export demand is yet continued with unabated vigor, we having considerable surplus yet to go forward, and there are on the berth about thirty vessels. The offerings are not large, leading holders not disposed to sell at current rates. We note a shipment to Callao of 6,067 cts of Bainaguith, valued at \$14,408. Millers continue to free purchasers of all choice grain offered, paying full rates therefor. Sales for the week embrace the following: 10,000 cts choice at \$1 32 1/2; 10,000 cts, \$2 30; 10,000 cts, in lots, not choice, at \$2 25/100; 2 1/2 cts for good to choice. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 12s 8d @ 14s; 14s @ 14 1/2 d. At the close, we are advised of purchases by a leading miller of 6,000 tons choice at \$2 32 1/2, and 3,000 tons at \$2 30; the market closing firm within our range.

Since January 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom and France:

Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, cts.	Value.
Jan. 2.	Florida	Cork	44,957	\$102,400
Jan. 2.	Cape Clear	Liverpool	26,841	\$64,243
Jan. 2.	City of London	Cork	27,248	\$63,200
Jan. 2.	Constitution	Central America	735	\$6,399
Jan. 2.	City of Panama	Panama	518	\$12,000
Jan. 2.	Whistler	Talcahuano	389,000	\$6,828
Jan. 2.	Prince Alfred	Victoria	3,242	\$12,785
Jan. 2.	Bainaguith	Callao	6,067	\$19,510
Totals since January 1st, 1873.				\$97,467
Previously since July 1st, 1872.				\$174,169
Totals since July 1st, 1872.				\$271,636
1872 vessels since July 1st, 1872, with.				\$271,636
1873 vessels since July 1st, 1873, with.				\$271,636
129 vessels since July 1st, 1873, with.				\$271,636

The following vessels are now on the berth: Agra, 821; Andromeda, 1875; Abd-el-Kader, 560; Aurora, 1859; Dorchester, 62; Durban, 1285; Essex, 1285; Fanny, 38; Hoopdy, 1200; Alaska, 1397; John Bright, 1579; Lady Dufferin, 1290; Michael Hutchinson, 685; Monte Rosa, 1281; Millwall, 1165; Montgomery Castle, 671; Mervanoe Franje, 1679; Noord Brabant, 1743; Nippon, 592; P. J. F. Burchard, 490; Prima Donna, 1529; St. Marc, 493; Seminoles, 1511; St. Lucien, 777; Two Brothers, 1288; Wilshire, 1461. Total, 36 vessels, aggregating 28,834 tons.

BARLEY—In the absence of an export demand, the market is rather sluggish, and prices ease off somewhat from the highest rates of the season. Sales in lots of bright good to choice Bar, 10,000 cts at \$2 40/100; 15 cts, do, \$1 40/100; Oats, \$1 25/100 @ 3 cts. At the close, market range, \$1 35/100 @ 60.

OATS—The Ajax from Oregon, brought 1,234 sks. The market is sluggish in the absence of an export demand. Supplies are also liberal, and prices ease off. Sales for the week, in lots, 2,500 sks within the range of \$1 50/100 @ 15 cts; extra choice held at \$1 75/100 @ 55 cts.

CORN—Offerings of new Southern have been very liberal, and prices steadily declining under the pressure to sell. We note sales of the week to the extent of 2,500 sks, in lots, White and Yellow, \$1 25/100 @ 7 1/2 cts. Extra choice held at \$1 50/100 @ 15 cts.

HAY—With a good regular supply, small cargo sales may be noted at \$1 40/100 @ 50 cts; average, \$1 30/100 @ 50 cts. RYE—Offerings are light, with small lots at \$1 75/100 @ 50 cts.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little choice offering, quotable at \$2 40/100 @ 50 cts.

MUSTARD SEED—There is considerable poor stuff offering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quotable at \$2 40/100 @ 50 cts.

ALFALFA SEED—The supply is liberal. Price, 15c/100; extra prime is held at 20c.

FLAXSEED—The mills pay 30c for all choice clean that is offered.

BRAN AND MIDDINGS—The mill price is now \$1 30/100 @ 50 cts, respectively.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 2 1/2 cts/100; small White, 3 1/2 cts/100; Peas, 4c; Pink and Red, 2 1/2 cts/100; Butter, 40c/100.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 50c/100, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20c/100 for choice. Strained in 2-b cans is worth \$3 25; Comb in 2-b cans, \$4 1/2 doz.

BEESEWAX—Very quiet. Light stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

ROPE—There is nothing done, and prices nominal—say 2 1/2 cts/100.

POTATOES—Receipts from Humboldt have been small, with few transactions. Holders are firm at \$1 12c/100 @ 20; Tomatoes, Bodega, and Petaluma, 90c/100 @ 1. Pigeon Point are held at \$1 15 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Choice are scarce, and selling at \$1 30/100 @ 5 1/2 cts 100 lbs.

WOOL—We enter the new year with a total stock in the State of about 3,500,000 lbs of all descriptions. Our exports for 1872, 30,000,000 lbs; consumed by local factories, 3,000,000 lbs; the total clip of 1872, 33,000,000 lbs; value of exports, \$6,000,000. There has been a steady improvement in the condition of our wool, yet there is room for more cleanliness. The raising of alfalfa grass will in time do much to rid us of the burrs, which are the great cause of California Wools. There has been no large business during the first week of the year. A sale of 50 bales was reported at 15c, which is a decided rise. We continue last week's quotations. Best shipping grades, 17c/100; heavy and burry, 13c/100; choice Northern, 20c/100. Sales for the week, 250,000 lbs. HIDES—The market is strong for Dry at 12c/100; Wet Salted, 8 1/2 cts/100.

TALLOW—The market is weak at 7 1/2 cts for crude; 9 1/2 cts for refined.

CATTLE—Meat of all kinds have advanced in price on account of bad roads, etc. Beef is selling by the quarter at 7c/100. Calves scarce at 7c/100. Mutton, 7 1/2 cts. Lambs very scarce, 10c/100. Hogs on foot are very scarce and in active demand, advanced prices—say 14c/100 for live, and dressed, 7c/100, the latter price for small hogs.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts have been quite liberal, and prices are reduced. We quote Hens and Roosters at 60c/100, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, 40c/100; large, 50c/100; Ducks, tame, 75c/100; Geese, tame, 80c/100; 10 pair; Turkeys, live, 16c/100; 10 pair; dressed, 17c/100; 10 pair; 20 pair; 25 pair; 30 pair; 40 pair; 50 pair; 60 pair; 70 pair; 80 pair; 90 pair; 100 pair; 110 pair; 120 pair; 130 pair; 140 pair; 150 pair; 160 pair; 170 pair; 180 pair; 190 pair; 200 pair; 210 pair; 220 pair; 230 pair; 240 pair; 250 pair; 260 pair; 270 pair; 280 pair; 290 pair; 300 pair; 310 pair; 320 pair; 330 pair; 340 pair; 350 pair; 360 pair; 370 pair; 380 pair; 390 pair; 400 pair; 410 pair; 420 pair; 430 pair; 440 pair; 450 pair; 460 pair; 470 pair; 480 pair; 490 pair; 500 pair; 510 pair; 520 pair; 530 pair; 540 pair; 550 pair; 560 pair; 570 pair; 580 pair; 590 pair; 600 pair; 610 pair; 620 pair; 630 pair; 640 pair; 650 pair; 660 pair; 670 pair; 680 pair; 690 pair; 700 pair; 710 pair; 720 pair; 730 pair; 740 pair; 750 pair; 760 pair; 770 pair; 780 pair; 790 pair; 800 pair; 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